THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,576—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	ARMOSA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs.528 or Rs 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Natal	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Gessnien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosti	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	325
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	495
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	30th Apr. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 460 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 699 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route viz.
Linga	2184	Friday	23rd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	29th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & Dwarka.
...	1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M. D. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEW (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6 th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.	
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	24th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	"
Olympia	6121	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd "	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

*Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Kanzler	3003	Coltzau	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3930	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kaech	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Madow Street, 5th February, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do, *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum allowed does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch,
101, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point : tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops.

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.

BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St:
MADRAS DEPOT, 188c, Mount Road.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says :—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.

Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
(Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras).

THE following have this day been ELECTED MANAGING DIRECTORS of the Company:—

Mr. FRANK SANDFORD KERR,
Mr. CHARLES HENRY GOODALL.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LTD.,
M. REID,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR to this Association, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Association. Candidates should apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Graham's Building,
Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

A REVOLUTION IN LOCKS.

WE beg to announce to the Trade and the Public that we are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, for "SPARLING PATENT" LOCKS and PADLOCKS of Aligarh, the best, strongest, and the safest Locks. For further particulars apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED, SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN our Singer Pavilion at the Old Bombay Exhibition, DRAWING of the PRIZE TICKETS issued free to Visitors of our Pavilion, during Exhibition time, took place at 6-30 p.m. on 18th inst. when a large body of the general public, and important personages were present. The result is as under and the winners are requested to early call at our Office and to get their Prize Machine free of charge passing a receipt that same has been received free as a Prize only.

Prize.	Won by holder of Prize Ticket No.		Names.	Address.
1st	1026	...	Mr. J. K. Tata.	9, Navaz Cottage, Bandra.
2nd	2355	...	Mr. J. A. Cates	Karangia, Colaba Dist.
3rd	758	...	Mithibai Hormasji Mehta.	James Mfg. Coy., Kalbadevi.
4th	2564	...	Mr. J. C. Sequeira.	197, Kavel.
5th	1827	...	Mrs. S. P. Bana.	George Building, Grant Road.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below:—

DOWN.		UP.	
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	„ 17- 0	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Guntakal	„ 3-15	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Raichur	„ 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-29
Wadi	„ 9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi	„ 12-46	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
Dhond	„ 17-47	Dhond	„ 15-12
Manmad	Arr. 23-35	Hotgi	„ 19-41
PUNJAB MAIL.		Wadi	„ 23-17
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Raichur	„ 2-30
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Guntakal	„ 6-13
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Arkonam	„ 16-20
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 19-15	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Manmad	„ 0-25	Mutra	„ 10-29
Bhusaval	„ 3-25	Agra Cantt.	„ 11-33
Khandwa	„ 5-37	Lucknow	„ 9-30
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Cawnpore	„ 10-55
Bhopal	„ 10-48	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Bina	„ 13-20	Bina	„ 18-36
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Bhopal	„ 21-13
Cawnpore	Arr. 20-29	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Lucknow	„ 22- 0	Khandwa	„ 2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep. 19-47	Bhusaval	„ 4-23
Mutra	„ 20-44	Manmad	„ 7-41
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Bombay	Arr. 12-35

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6-30 P.M.

1. Prelude and Fugue in G. Major .....Mendelssohn.
2. Air.....“Ave Maria” .....Schubert.
3. Allegretto ...“Lobgesang Overture” .....Mendelssohn
4. Air .....“O Divine Redeemer” .....Gounod.
5. Air .....“Angels ever bright and fair”..Handel.
6. Madrigal .....Lemare.
Hymn 23
7. Air.....“Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets” .....Mendelssohn.
8. Sonata, No. 2, for the Organ.....Mendelssohn.

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Organ: Edgar Faulkner, Mus. Doc.

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SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mehta Road, in the village of Goondavli, near Andheri, out of Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Mr. Nowroji Cowasji Jassawalla, the sole executor of the will of the late Khan Shaheb Cowasji Kaikhshroo Jassawalla, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1912, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or portion of Survey No. 10, and Pot No. 1, land containing by admeasurement 1740 square yards, to or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or bunglow, standing thereon, situate at the Mehta Road, in the Village of Goondavli, near Andheri, out of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and Salsette Zilla Thana, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the East by the land of Bai Peerojbai Ruttanji Mehta, on or towards the west by the private road or passage, and beyond it by the other land of Bai Peerojbai Ruttanji Mehta, on or towards tha North by the land of Rustamji Nussarwanji Kharas, and on or towards the south by the land of Bejonji Manekji Vateha.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and plan may be obtained from the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate between the DeLisle Road and Heins Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 23rd day of February, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, on account and at the risk of mortgagor Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya, under the direction of Messrs. Jamalbhai Mahomed and Cassambhai Mahomed, the mortgagees of the said property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage-deed dated the 9th day of February, 1910, and made between the said Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya, of the one part and the said Jamalbhai Mahomed and Cassambhai Mahomed, of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage or tenements and two chawls or range of buildings hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the DeLisle Road and Heins Road without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1185 square yards including the passage or more or less, according to prior title-deeds but 1070 square yards according to the Collector's records Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264-265, New No. 13790, Old Survey No. 2-383, and New Survey No. 2-3457, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 7191 and 7192, and Street Nos. 7-1 and 2, and bounded on or towards the east by the chawl of Vithaldas Khetsey, on or towards the west by the chawl of Multam Vithaldas Jetha, on or towards the North by a Cross Lane between DeLisle Road and Heins Road, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the estate of late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

Further particulars and conditions of the sale can be had from the Undersigned or Messrs Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees, on application at their Office, at the Esplanade Road within the Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Tadwadi near Chirabazar, Girgaon.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Mr. Visram Dewjee and his wife Bai Hoorbai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days and at the time mentioned below and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Janu Koli (an Insolvent) Mahadeo Janu Koli, Joggonath Janu Koli, Damoder Govind Koli, and Balkrishna Mahadeo Koli, the last two minors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of September, 1910, the following landed property on the premises.

LOT No. 1, TADWADI PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Kalianji Hargowan is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tadwadi near Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Treacher, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Hormusji Bottlewala and on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward 3588 and Street No. 28, bearing new Survey No. 8141 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Davabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees herein, at their Office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H. A. W. BRENT,
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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 0
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount at payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
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In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 21.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-16	unchgd	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-16		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	26 15-16		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 7-8		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·26 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·49	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

PORT SAID, Feb. 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Maloja" shipped £300,000 gold for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000,

Rs. 12,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 3,10,000 " to Bombay
" 2,50,000 " to Madras
" 19,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 36,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 28,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 16,20,000 " to Madras.
" 80,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,22,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Moderate business
Futures	... Quiet
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 "
Imports	... 37,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·90—6;
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-8—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·69	5·69	5·70	5·71	5·71
—04	—05	—04	—04	—04

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·70	5·66	5·64	5·62
—05	—04	—04	—05

New York official noon call March 10·17; May 10·34

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·27; May 10·60.

New Orleans and New York markets closed on Thursday.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 34,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 15,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 2x,000
Exports to Continent	... 1,000
Spot Cotton—	...10·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 10 17+05 } Advanced owing to unfavorable weather reports and on foreign buying.

Futures—Month of May 10 35+03

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March	... 10 54—05
Do. do May	... 10·59—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...39 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 1-2+1-8
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 43—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-6—6-0-6—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers; quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 7 +1-4
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 3-8+5-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 13—Nominal

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 34-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 36
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 20
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter—More disposition to sell.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 16 1 1-4—1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Offered more freely and prices easier.
E A S & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...21 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet and nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 7 1-2—June.—Value.
Do. 14 1 1-2—July—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 9—June.—Value.
Do. 14 3—July—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 10 1-2—June.—Value.
Do. 15 4 1-2—July—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16—June.—Value.
Do. 15 6—July—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [22ND FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	39	45,070
B B and C I Railway ...	35	40,423

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. We have no change to report. The enquiry for Bank remittance is small and private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-2
Shanghai "	...193 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Rates opened at 95 5-8 for ready and 95 11-16 for the near Settlement, and have improved during the day. Only a moderate business is reported, and rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 13 0	Sellers.
1st Settlement...	... " 95 13 0	
2nd Settlement	... " 95 14 0	

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London closed 1-4 lower for spot and delivery in two months at 27 1-16 and 26 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-2 down at 58 7-8. The local market has been easier during the day, and closing prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs 24 0 0
Australian " ...	... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... " 67 15 0
" 1st Settlement ...	... " 67 15 0
" 2nd " ...	... " 68 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the Home markets were small and the local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 284 for good Broach and Rs. 282 for Khamgaon-Akola, March. Japan shippers were again in the market for the latter description. At Colaba a moderate business was done and rates close steady as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 291	March
Good M G Broach ...	... " 284 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	... " 293-3	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... " 290-1	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... " 286	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 282-3	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... " 273	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... " 263	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... " 261	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... " 244	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	... 6,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·70	5·70	5·71
+01	+01	+01
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·72	5·72	5·71
+01	+01	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·67	5·65	5·63
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
April.-May	... " 11 10 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs. 7 10 3 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... " 8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 55 0 0
Mughi	... " 54 0 0
Red Jubbalpore	... " 51 8 0
Black Kutni	... " 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... " 53 4 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 34 8 0
Forward	... " 7 2 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold...	... Rs. 44 0 0
Small	... Rs. 41 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet and easier. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M.	... " 5 3 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,762 1-2
Bank of India ...	66 1-2 C.D.
Eastern Bank ...	81 C.D.
Indian Specie ...	51 X. D.

MILLS.

David ...	408 3-4
Fazalbhai Mills ...	272 1-2
Kohinoor ...	735
Leopold ...	69
Manockji Petit ...	2,585
New Great Eastern ...	197 1-2
Phoenix ...	100
Standard ...	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Preference ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,290
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	16,360 bales
Wheat	15,198 cwts.
Linseed	7,722 "
Rapeseed	896 "
Gingellyseed	6,369 "
Poppyseed	66 "
Groundnuts	8,068 "
Castorseed	5,639 "
Rice	50,848 "
Myrabollams	10,638 "
Cottonseed	30,565 "
Mowraseed	29 "
Gram	14,239 "
Joowar	239 "
Maize	5,903 "

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 62 bales cotton, E Dossa and Co; 14 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Balia; 14 bales cotton, M Ramjidas; 100 bales goathair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 95 bales cottonwaste and fly, 60 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Elsa s—6,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—70 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp K Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

Palestrina s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Romanby s—1,320 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,300 cwts horns, E Mahomed and Co; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 5,000 cwts nigerseed 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Gadsby s—1,107 cwts maize, M Vulubdas; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Woods s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 34 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 1,000 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause; 4,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,005 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 80 bales hemp, 106 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

Elsa s—275 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 696 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 85 bales cottonfly and waste, S. Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Woods s—2,000 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Alga s—1,600 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton, 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Semiramis s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—25 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Egypt s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR COLOMBO.

Devanha s—137 bales cotton, A. Habibhoy.

FOR HONG KONG.

Devanha s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 104 cwts sharkfins, S. A. H. Koonzi; 180 cwts sharkfins, 7 cwts fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 106 cwts sharkfins, 7 cwts fishmaws, S. Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Cheltonian s—750 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co; 400 bales cotton, N. W. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co; 753 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Gooldas and Co; 261 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

Vermont s—50 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 3 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Cheltonian s—607 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 219 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cheltonian s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Cheltonian s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 8 per cent There has been better demand for money, public demand being increased by Rs. 1,127.554 while the percentage is down to 32·04 as compared with 33·44 last week.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 22.

There is no improvement to report in freights. The market is quiet with practically nothing doing. The rates are steady, but the home produce markets offer no encouragement to shippers to take a further freight at the moment and considerable difficulty in getting produce down to the port is still being experienced owing to the shortage of rolling stock on the railway.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

KARACHI, FEB. 22.

During the week ending the 19th instant 330,722 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1912, up to 1,778,848 cwts as against 1,773,305 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Mahaluxmi Battery, 23rd February.

79. Duties—Orderly Officers—To-morrow Lieut. H. C. Allun. Next for duty—Lieut. W.H. Leach. Orderly Sergt. To-morrow—Sergt. A. A. Spilling. Next for Duty.—Sergt. A. W. Barker.

80. Parade—7-30 a.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade for Company Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets, Rifles and Side Arms. Officers will wear Khaki Breeches and Putties, Sam Brown Belts and Swords.

5-30 p.m.—No. 2 Company Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The Loading Machine is at the disposal of the Company to whom the 6 Inch Guns are allotted. No. 1 Company 10 Inch Gun Drill or Squad Drill.

81. Annual Inspection—The G O C Bombay Brigade will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on conclusion of the 6 Inch Service Company Practice on Sunday 25th February. All Members and Reservists must attend this parade or obtain leave from the Officer Commanding to be absent.

74. Parade.—The E. E. Company will parade nightly at 6-30 p. m. on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for all night runs from 19th to 24th instant inclusive.

67. Gun Layers Competition—The Gun Layers Competition will be held at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday 22nd instant. In addition to actual Tests on the Gun, there will be five written questions.

68. D. R. F. Examination—The D. R. F. and Mechanical Dial Competition will be held on Thursday 22nd instant in the B. C. Tower (Cumballa Hill) at 5-30 p.m. The tests will consist of those laid down in Garrison Artillery Training Vol I, pages 228-229. This information can be obtained on application at the Adjutants Office.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association Committee at 7 p.m. on Saturday 24th instant All Members of the Committee are requested to attend this Meeting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TWEEDIE—February 15, at Abial Estate, Mercara, Coorg, the wife of W E Tweedie, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Enlish Mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Racquets, Tournament, open Singles, 3 p. m.
Party to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Graham, Chaturbhuj Shivji's Bungalow, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim:—"Close application to business and attention to detail always pays."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

MISSING BROACH FOUND.—Mr. Thomas Morley of Mahim reports that the broach which was missed from his house sometime in December last was found in a drawer of a cabinet in the sitting room on Wednesday, when Mrs. Morley went to look for a pair of scissors. The broach was not there when she went to the same drawer five days ago.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Dhanrup Jethaji, a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Manekchand of Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,897 from a box kept in a strong room on the ground floor of the house. All the property was kept in pledge by the firm whose senior partner died some ten months ago, leaving a son about ten years of age, whom the complainant brought to Bombay to educate, about twenty days ago.

LOST PROPERTY.—Fulchand Javerchand, a servant in the employ of a jeweller named Jugalkisor Balkison of Kumbhar Tukda, made a complaint to the police on Wednesday that he went to the Girgaum Post Office and took delivery of a parcel containing a pearl and emerald necklace of the value of Rs. 19,081. He further says he placed the parcel in the inner pocket of his coat and left the post office. On the way he felt the parcel slipping out of the pocket and opened his coat to right it. He alleges that while doing so a Mahomedan came up, snatched the parcel and ran away.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following are statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during January, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment:—Cruelty cases fined by the Magistrates, 399; overloading cases 17; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Hospital with fine to owner, 162; cases sent to the Hospital without a fine, 1; cases sent to the Pinjrapole with a fine, 1; warned and discharged 38; making a total of 618.

"MAIDANIA."

Part of the Exhibition to be Continued.

The Amusement Section of the Exhibition of Old Bombay, which has for the past three months delighted the public, will be re-opened on Saturday night, and with the various additions, which it has been found possible to include, will, it is hoped, maintain its popularity with the public. The venture, which will be run under the auspices of the Exhibition Committee, has been christened "Maidania" a name, which with its suggestion as to locality carries with it the general idea of a place of amusement.

"Maidania" will be in all respects a "popular" innovation. Popular prices, popular amusements and arrangements will be the watchward of the Committee. It was at first proposed to give free admission, but as this was found to be open to many objections it has been decided that the admission fee will be anna one, except on Saturdays, when it will be raised to As. 2. The existing sideshows, the Himalayan mountain railway, the joywheel, house of nonsense and cake-walk will all be at half rates, numerous smaller shows will be erected in the course of the next few days, and the public will be able to enjoy all these at a purely nominal charge. A dancing floor 60 by 80 ft. is now being constructed, and will be placed behind the railway, where ample space is available for a delightful promenade. A band will play here nightly and will afford ample opportunities for the Votaries of the torpsichorean art. Admission to the dancing floor will be As. 4 for gentlemen, Ladies being admitted free. It is hoped to arrange fancy dress carnivals and other functions of a similar nature, these having proved such an attraction during the closing weeks of the Exhibition. The floor will unfortunately not be ready for Saturday night, when "Maidania" opens its doors, but it will be finished and ready for use in the course of next week.

The scheme of illumination is an extensive and pretty one, the catering will be of the best, and every opportunity will be taken to put continual novelties before the public.

"Clubland" tickets will run on as season tickets, while tickets carrying with them admission during the whole period of the venture, which according to present arrangements will run to the 20th of May, can be obtainable at the low rate of Rs. 2-8-0. The doors will open daily from 6-30 until 12 o'clock.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 11th of March next.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

THE following Marathi books are ordered to be forfeited on the ground that they contain words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government:—"Namdar Bal Gangadhar Tilak yanchya varil Khatlyachi Hakikat" being a full report in Marathi of the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1897. "Shur Abala" (i. e., "Brave Women" "Shri Shivaji Utsav, va Tya pasun Maharashtriyans Bodh" (i.-e., "The Shivaji Festival, and the lesson from it by the people of Maharashtra"), being apparently a speech delivered at some Shivaji festival. "Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak yanchen 50 varshanchen Charitra, Bhag Pahila" (i. e., "Fifty Years of the life of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Part first") "Rashtriya Shikshan ani Lok Jagriti" (i. e., "National Education and popular Awakening.")

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JEWELERY FRAUDS.

At a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Amratlal Dayaram, a Bania, stood charged with cheating a Mr. Seils, in respect of jewellery valued at about Rs. 1,68,000.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. P. Godinho and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., appeared for the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

After the evidence had been led, His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they would agree with him in saying that the very laborious and intelligent investigations of Mr. Morris and his subordinates had enabled counsel for the prosecution to put his case fairly and clearly. The simple question in the case was whether the accused obtained Mr. Seils' property worth about Rs.1,68,000 by honest means or had he cheated Mr. Seils. Now, this trial had taught them all many lessons in becoming rich at lightning speed and his Lordship hoped that those, who had followed this case, would wait to see the result of it before they wished to be or appear to be rich by those means.

His Lordship then dealt with the facts and said it was quite consistent with the prosentation case that the accused was not the only person in the swim in this matter. Before the 3rd October, the accused had hatched a scheme of starting a joint stock company with a blacksmith from Tarapore as one of the directors. Now, joint stock companies were useful in two ways. They were useful to shareholders, but they were also useful for swindling people. In this company not one rupee was subscribed or paid and yet on the 3rd., Mr. Gamanlal, a Solicitor, was asked to get it registered. What could be the object of a company of this kind; it was for the jury to say. Then a resolution was supposed to be passed authorising the accused to purchase jewellery and furniture of the value of about Rs. 60,000. Then they found Kesrimal and Jekisondass ruling spirit in the Company with the accused. Some victim was sought for and one was very soon forthcoming in the person of Mr. Seils. Next they found this experienced jeweller go all of a sudden and purchase a property for Rs. 70,000 a property which the owner was prepared to sell for Rs. 22,000. Then they had Kesrimal in that transaction. Now once they had made up their minds that Kesrimal, Jekisondass and the accused were in the same boat and were conspirators in committing public frauds, they would not have any difficulty in following the rest of the case. These men selected a young solicitor with not much experience, who was prepared to believe all they said and who wanted them to believe him and "Oolis" and put forward a shady transaction before him. The solicitor did not make the smallest inquiry and the transaction was put through. Though none of the three had seen the colours of Rs. 41,000, they among themselves gave an appearance of the existence of that amount and that was the sort of bungalow-buying transaction they conducted. The other monies were paid after the accused came in possession of the complainant's property and after he had pledged the same with others. Then they found the accused hand over jewellery worth Rs. 1,20,000 to Jekisondass and Kesrimal on credit without any security. For the purposes of this transaction, several entries were fabricated in the books of account. Probably, the idea was to start the Company, claim large credits for it and then take it into liquidation but the interference of the police was timely and was made before the plans could be put through. They again had clear indications of the honesty of purpose of these people in the way in which they dealt with their cheque books and cheques. It was quite clear that if one of those representation as alleged was made and that representation was false, it was for them to say whether it was made for the purposes of cheating or not. They should consider whether he ever intended to pay Mr. Seils.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of cheating and his Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the accused, in conjunction with others, had carried out an organised swindle; they had started bogus company, fabricated false documents, made false entries and had resorted to every kind of trickery to cheat a merchant who had gone to the accused to trade honestly with him. The accused would now find that if he thought he could do so in the City of Bombay, he was much mistaken. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General at this stage appeared in Court and withdrew the other charge against the accused, in view of the punishment given him in this case.

A question then arose with regard to the disposal of the property as two people appeared by Counsel and asked for the same, as it was recovered.

His Lordship ordered that the jewellery should be retained in Court by the Clerk of the Crown until further orders of the Court, to enable the parties to settle their disputes by means of civil litigation.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

DWARKADASS TRANSACTION.

Bombay Cotton Mills' Allegations.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Motilal Sheolal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, were for the defendant; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwarji and Romer, appeared for J. H. Dani, former munim of the defendant, who was added as third party.

The pleadings in this case have already been reported. The plaintiffs alleged that by an arrangement concerted between Dwarkadass Dharamsey and Dani, they were made the defendant's debtors in the books and that they paid the sum claimed to the defendant. They, therefore, claimed for the repayment of the same. The defence was that this was a regular cash transaction.

The Advocate-General opened his case and said it did not matter whether this was a fraud or whether this was a transaction without consideration.

Mr. Bahadurji then asked that his client should be discharged altogether from this suit as he said the defendant could not claim indemnity from his client in this suit.

Mr. Setalwad said this question could not be dealt with at this stage. He submitted that the third party could not be discharged now, as the Court could not go behind the order of the Chamber Judge, who had made him a third party and who had given certain directions. This order, he said, could not be reversed in this trial.

Mr. Bahadurji suggested that the question of indemnity should be argued and decided first.

His Lordship observed that that could not be done.

Mr. Bahadurji then applied for liberty to cross-examine certain witnesses.

The Advocate-General said he had no objection and the liberty was granted.

Purshottam Jiwandass was then examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said his father left a will of which Dwarkadass was one of the executors and managed the estate. Dwarkadass was the principal partner in the former agency firm of the Bombay Cotton Mills. Witness commenced to take part in the agency business in 1902. In 1908, he and Dwarkadass were the only two partners. After Dwarkadass' death, witness was the sole partner. Witness signed the receipt for Rs. 50,000. Dwarkadass did not attend office on the 13th February. Witness saw Dwarkadass at the latter's call at this residence, where he requested witness to sign a receipt of Rs. 50,000 in favour of Sheolal, saying the moneys would be used for the Bombay Cotton Mills. Witness signed the receipt at his office, After that, Dwarkadass did not pay the amount in the Bombay Cotton Mills. On the 14th April, witness saw Dani's son, Vallabh, at the office of the Bombay Cotton Mills Vallabh demanded the payment of the Rs. 50,000. Witness referred him to Dwarkadass. Vallabh then went away. Later on that day, witness's cashier told him he had received a telephone message to make a receipt for Rs. 50,666-10-8 in favour of Sheolal, to credit Sheolal in the books of the Company and to debit the amount to the Tricumdass Mills. Witness told the cashier to prepare a receipt according to Dwarkadass' instructions. The receipt was prepared and witness signed it. The entries were also made in the books on the same day. He did not know what happened to the receipt. The company did not get cash for it. This was a havala transaction. The company did not recover from the Tricumdass Mills. On the 21st April, that amount was paid to Sheolal with interest. Witness signed the cheque under Dawarkadass's instructions. The receipt then came back to the Bombay Cotton Mills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, witness said the Bombay Cotton Mills had accounts with the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass mills. The agents' firm of the Bombay Cotton Mills had no account with the mills nor had Dwarkadass Daramsey any account. The Bombay cotton were giving to and receiving from the two mills large sums of money. Dwarkadas was arranging the finances for all three of them. The borrowings amounted to very many lakhs. Witness then had no reason to doubt that anything told him by Dwarkadass was not true. In February 1909, witness accepted Dwarkadass's representations as correct. If he told the amount was used for the Bombay Cotton witness could see whether it was or was not so used.

The case is proceeding.

PRISON FOR ONE RUPEE.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a reference made by Mr. Kale, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, in case in which Damodar Nilkanth Babre, a headmaster in a Urdu School under the Kurla Municipality was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of one rupee, he having disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury of "not guilty."

Mr. K. A. Padhye appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was tried on the above charge along with the charge of falsifying Municipal books and papers. On the second charge, the jury, who acted as assessors, by a majority of three to two found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. On the first charge he was found not guilty.

The accused, it appeared, had received one rupee as fees collected by his predecessor but he did not account for it. The municipal books were audited by Government auditors and the deficit noted. The accused then paid in the rupee. The defence was that it was not paid through forgetfulness.

The Sessions Judge, in his reference to the High Court stated that the dishonest intention was clear from the documentary evidence in the case.

Their Lordships convicted the accused of the offence and sentenced him to a further term of imprisonment for two months.

POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT ON A SOLICITOR.

Incident at Old Bombay Exhibition.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Framroze A Vakil, solicitor, charged Mr. C. Palmer, assistant manager of the Old Bombay Exhibition, with insult and assault. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, accompanied by his child and one Mr. Gandhy, went to the Cake Walk at the Exhibition of Old Bombay on the 16th instant. He had a round on the Cake Walk and wished to have another, as on previous occasions people had been allowed to take as many rounds as they liked on one fee. But finding the inner gate closed, he asked the soldier on duty if he had any authority to prevent him from taking another round and if there was any notice to that effect. There was no such notice there and on asking who the man in charge was, he was told that the man he wanted to see was at the administrative office of the Exhibition. On coming back he found the gate open. He and his party were allowed to go in and take another round. after which he again found the gate shut and the accused standing there with the soldier. The latter pointed to the accused as the man in charge. The complainant asked the accused why he had not been allowed to take another round and if there was a notice prohibiting people from taking more than one round. The accused motioned him with his hand and told him in a rude manner to go away. The complainant told the accused not to be impertinent and added that he would walk out if he showed him a notice. The accused thereupon became insolent and gave him a push so as to shove him out. On the complainant remonstrating, the accused tucked up his sleeves and made a motion to strike him, and then actually struck him. The complainant retreated, and his brother, who was outside, jumped over a turnstile and held the accused who had then completely lost his temper. The complainant went out. A policeman then came up, to whom the accused and the soldier said: Dhaka marker baher nikalo. Mr. D. B. Lain, Superintendent of the Exhibition, came up and gave the complainant the full name of the accused, who had previously only given his name as "Palmer of the Exhibition" and had refused to give his full name and private address. Near the entrance of the Exhibition a member of the Exhibition Committee, said they would get the accused to make an apology. The accused himself offered to give a written apology, but the complainant declined to accept it as he had been insulted in public and the apology was offered in the privacy of the administration office

The accused said he had assaulted the complainant under great provocation. A notice was put up informing the public that only one round would be allowed. The complainant first provoked him by saying; "I don't want to go on your d—d Cake Walk", and afterwards by calling him a fool. The accused then struck him a very slight blow. He denied having asked the policeman to push the complainant out. He did not know Hindustani.

One of the witnesses called on behalf of the defence, deposed that no notice was put up on the Cake Walk that day.

His Worship framed a charge of assault as he thought it was possible the accused might not have shouted out to the policeman to push the complainant out. His Worship said the evidence showed that no notice had been put up to inform the public that day that they would be allowed only one round. But assuming that such a notice had been put up and a member of the public did not know of it, it was the duty of the accused, who was the man in charge, politely to draw his attention to it. particularly should that have been so on the present occasion. The exhibition was run for the entertainment of the public from public funds and the accused should have preserved good humour and exercised politeness with members of the public whom he was there to serve. No provocation was given to the accused by the complainant. His Worship declined to believe the evidence of the accused's witnesses whose statements were contradictory. He regretted that none of the members of the Committee, who had been appealed to, had offered to deal with the accused departmentally. Had such an assurance been given to complainant he was sure the case would not have been brought before the court. Under the circumstances the complainant was perfectly justified in refusing to accept an apology given in the privacy of the administrative office of the Exhibition for an insult given in the public in the presence of friends and relatives and a large number of outsiders. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

Mr. Edward Palmer, father of the accused, expressed a desire at this stage to make an explanation as acting general manager of the Exhibition.

His Worship said that if he wanted to say anything he sould have gone into the witness box before the evidence was taken. He could not hear him now.

Mr. Palmer then left the Court muttering in a loud tone. His Worship sent the police officer on duty to call him back. On his being brought back into Court, his Worship told him that his speaking in that manner after he had declined to hear him amounted to a contempt of Court.

Mr. Palmer made an unqualified apology and the matter then ended.

MOTOR ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Sheehy charged Krishna Vithu Devla, a motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. S. Meyers, with driving his motor car on the Strand Road on the 28th ultimo without a lighted left front camp. The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 8.

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The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

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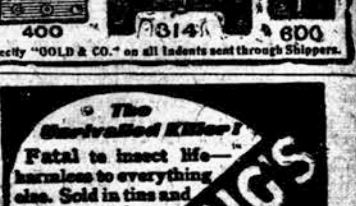


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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baron Dalmany, 2503 tons, Captain R. J. Hey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3922 tons, Captain N. Neilson, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain P. H. Hood, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi is 1251 tons, Captain A. Newby arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 664 pilgrims.

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Newenfels, 3542 tons, Captain M. Heckel arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and petroleum.

The following notice to Mariners concerning Bombay harbour is issued by the Port Officer :—In line 7, substitute N 76° E for N 58° E in the notice to mariners dated 29th January 1912 issued by this Department regarding the lighting of the Uran Beacon.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

Dongola..............Capt Spicer..................Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 21.

Beswada ....3270 Kaiser ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Budrie ....9620 Fisher ....H S N Co
Bahadur.........2936 Peet ....T M & Co
Baron Balfour......2552 Symonds......
Delta ....4780 Martin...Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co
Dumra ....762 Morrison ....M M & Co
Gallia......555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric ....2950 Cussack ....G H Essaji
Kuala ....360 McLarin.................K N & Co
Koweit.............2336 Coates...................H S N Co
Kanzler ....1665 Coltzan......Durban......16-2... A Strandes & Co
Mohommadi.........1257 Newby ....Bo & P S N Co
Nourel-Bahr ...... 212 Nacoda......
Nawab..........2043 Bears ....T M & Co
Newenfels.........3542 Heckel ....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan ......2635 McBean ....Shah S N Co
Semiramis..........763 Chissell ....Yacht

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 21.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Alga..........1757 Serola ...Trieste...A L S N Co
B Arcadia ....3573 Barcham...London ...P & O Co
C & R Croxteth Hall...2435 Ogg ...Liverpool ...16-2... K Nixon & Co
C&R Trafford Hall...3436 Hood...K'chi...
F Markgraf ......2325 Thle......Durban......A S & Co
G Moshtari.......1107 LeMiere ....Busreh...24-2 ...... Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby.........2273 Oathwate ...Dunkirk...22-2... W & A Graham & Co
M Pentakota ......2209 Stewart......Durban.....22-2... M M & Co
N Hartland ....3049 Andrews......Antwerp...... W & A G & Co
O Elsa ....2304 Worson...M'bro.......W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels ...2834 Reimers...Hamburg via K'chi... 16-2......W & A G & Co
P Moorgate..........2433 Lewis...Antwerp ...T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont.........2723 Middleton ....Kobe...24-2... T M & Co
2 Elysia...........3094 Haig.........L'pool.......24-2... W & A G & Co
3 Woods ....2459 Saunders ....Hamburg...24-2... J Mackintosh & Co
4 Cheltonian ...2761 Jones...Kobe...27-2...T M & Co
6 Palestrina .....2209 Greenway...Marseilles ...Ralli Bros
7 Semiramis......3399 Billafer ....A L S N Co
8 Sangola..........3349 Scott.................M M & Co
9 Romanby..........2327 Jones..........W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha ....4785 Hickcey.......China...28-3... P & O Co
12&13 Egypt............4207 Summers...London...24-2... P & O Co

Offside P
Homayen.............2154 Moloney.......N F.......N F.... B & P S N & Co

M W D D
Hoseinee...........993 D'Lorae ....Bo & P S N Co

H W V D
Linga...............951 Rothwell.........Karachi ....16-2... M M & Co

H W P D
Indravati......513 Esmail ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Fakira...B'nager ...24-2...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Newenfels	Heckel	N' York, Jan 7
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	Calcutta, Feb 10
	Mohammadi	Newby	Jeddah, Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Kasara	King	Persian Gulf
	Coniston	Wilson	Hull
	Baren Dalmany..	Hey	Calcutta
	Wakasa Maru	Nielsen	Kobe, &c
	H M S Perseus	Beaty-Powell	Persian Gulf

The steamer Trafford Hall, Captain Hood, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Tosa Maru entered for loading yesterday for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra left Port Said on the morning of the 21st instant and the same Company's steamer Culna arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Delagoa Bay for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Athens left Liverpool outward bound on the 20th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marrittimi Company's s. s. Sicilia from Bombay arrived at Aden and left for Suez on the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Habsburg, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.		h m	ft. in.	Feb.		h m	ft. in.
M	19	m	0 12	28 7	19	m	6 23	17 10
			0 14 a	26 9			5 59 a	16 3
TU	20	m	0 36	28 9	20	m	6 44	17 4
			0 47 a	27 1			6 29 a	16 6
W	21	m	1 2	28 7	21	m	7 9	17 0
			1 20 a	27 1			6 59 a	17 0
TH	22	m	1 30	28 3	22	m	7 35	16 9
			1 55 a	26 11			7 30 a	17 10
F	23	m	1 59	27 9	23	m	8 5	16 8
			2 35 a	26 7			8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m	2 29	27 2	24	m	8 41	16 9
			3 21 a	26 0			8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m	3 2	26 4	25	m	9 25	17 0
			4 25 a	25 5			9 38 a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 19 (Monday) Sunrise 7h 6m Sunset 6h 40m
„ 20 (Tuesday) „ 7h 5m „ 6h 41m
„ 21 (Wednesday) „ 7h 5m „ 6h 41m
„ 22 (Thursday) „ 7h 4m „ 6h 42m
„ 23 (Friday) „ 7h 3m „ 6h 42m
„ 24 (Saturday) „ 7h 3m „ 6h 42m
„ 25 (Sunday) „ 7h 2m „ 6h 43m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 18th. 11h, 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25-6m. a.m.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 23rd February, 1912.

INDIA IN THE LORDS.

LORD CURZON'S criticism of the Durbar proclamation, investing the transfer of the capital and the re-partition of Bengal was as trenchant as we anticipated, but more acrimonious than was desirable or becoming. It cannot be denied that there was much truth and much justice in what Lord Curzon said and the picquant remark was not unfair: "If we had dared to do what you have done, you would have made the heavens ring with your declamation." Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in defiance of advice and committed what an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, now Lord MacDonnell, described as the greatest political blunder since Plassy was fought and won. Memorial followed petition and the intervention of successive Secretaries of State was besought. But those who strove to undo the mischief were told in unmistakeable language by the last Secretary of State that partition was a settled fact and would never be revoked. Unfortunately, though partition had long been necessary Lord Curzon effected it in the wrong way and though that may have satisfied him it gave umbrage to the whole presidency. Two blacks, however, do not make a white and we endorse his protest against a Viceroy who had only been in office a few months and a Secretary of State who had not enjoyed his position for a long period, taking a step of such gigantic importance without reference to those whom Government usually consults in India "without any intimation to representative bodies or persons, without consultation with public opinion and behind the back of Parliament." Such steps as were taken ought not as a matter of principle to have been decided upon without the fullest enquiry and the freest discussion with all interests concerned. Ministers acted unconstitutionally in interfering either with the Capital or the partitioning of Bengal, and it is not right that the personal authority of the Sovereign should be used to relieve Ministers of responsibility and shut the mouths of public men. We agree that the precedent is a dangerous one and it is not right that Ministers "invested the procedure with a sacrosanct character by putting it into the King's mouth when his Majesty gave a solemn pledge to the representatives of three hundred millions of people."

As to the redivision of Bengal, we care very little about it on this side of India, except that we believe it is for the best; but in so far as the transfer of the Capital is concerned we hold that there is every reason to congratulate the Government of India on its removal from the baneful influences of Calcutta, on its relief from the self-imposed task of ruling Bengal; and the rest of India on the fact that the divorce of the Government of India from Bengal increases the chances of fair play to all provinces alike. The presence of two Governments in one city is in every way objectionable and it will not soon be forgotten that Lord Curzon himself objected to the presence of a provincial Government in the hill capital which he found only just big enough for his own entourage. But whether Delhi will prove suitable as a capital we are not wholly satisfied. Engineering difficulties have not been sufficiently studied and, apart from the buildings, which Lord Curzon asserts will not be erected within four years, there are many other circumstances to be taken into account and we believe that when the Government of India —which owned in its despatches that the question of finance had not fully been considered—comes to discuss estimates, ways and means, it will find that Lord Curzon's twelve millions more nearly approximates the cost than the three and a half which someone has casually mentioned. True that the change was made at a financially inopportune moment, that we are on the eve of a series of lean years and that provincial Governments and education, railways, and public works, in particular, may be starved that the imperial city can be brought into being. "We shall have no money for anything else" is the cry already and though in reply we are told that the building will all be done out of loans we may be sure that the payment of interest on those loans will necessitate an increase of taxation.

The feature of the debate in the Lords which will attract as much notice as the vigour of Lord Curzon's speech as "prosecuting counsel," is the weakness of Lord Crewe's address for the defence. What, he asked, would have been the result of throwing our scheme on the table? And he answers "we could foresee what parties would object to particular parts and the reasons they would advance. Suppose we had announced before hand, the policy we had intended to follow. There would have been lively, regrettable agitation among the English residents in Calcutta and possibly leading to the application to some English newspapers of the more extreme rigours of the Press Act." We hope for the credit of English Liberalism that there is no other member of Government capable of making such an audacious statement, for it is audacious, and would be monstrous if not ridiculous. If this means anything at all it means that his Majesty's advisers recognised that their policy would not withstand criticism and that they were prepared to stifle by calling criticism sedition and treating it as such. "Possibly leading to the application to some English newspapers of the more extreme rigours of the Press Act:" This from a Minister of a party which preaches liberty and freedom and Liberalism. We cannot believe that Reuter has erred in telegraphing; we cannot only accept it as the accurate reproduction of an utterance from the lips of a Minister who fails to appreciate his responsibilities and that sentence alone, to our mind utterly destroys the value of his defence of action which unquestionably was unprecedented and absolutely wrong in principle—though as we admit calculated to benefit Bombay and other provinces at the expense of Calcutta. We sympathise with our humiliated friends on the banks of the Hughli the more so as we recognise the hopelessness of any protest they may make when read on the authority of the Secretary of State that Calcutta though always described as the capital has been losing its position in the respect gradually for some years. With the close of the debate in the Lords the incident may be regarded as closed but as the outstanding feature of that debate will remain the feebleness of the defence which Lord Crewe offered to the spirited attack of Lord Curzon.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was reported fully yesterday, contained no outstanding features of interest, the discussions for the greater part running along lines, which have been familiar to most of those who regularly attend these meetings. Probably the subject, which is of most topical interest at the moment, is that of the shortness of our water-supply, and this was mentioned at an early stage of the proceedings. Only this week we have had a disastrous cotton fire, which has eclipsed any previous performance of the kind in Bombay and almost equals one reported to-day from America, which is proverbially the land of big achievements. For such an occasion we seem to have been very imperfectly prepared, for it is definitely stated by those, who had charge of the first engine, which reached the fire, that on their arrival they had to wait a comparatively long time before they could get their pumps and hose to work. This was caused, we know, as the result of arrangements consequent on a shortage of water in the reservoirs, which is due to a light monsoon, but it is a very dangerous state of affairs especially at the approach of the hot weather, when cotton fires are apt to be more frequent. It is clearly from every point of view desirable that as much as possible shall be done to provide the city with an ample water-supply, and therefore it was satisfactory that when it had been suggested that the Chamber should press the Corporation to double the pipe from Tansa a reassuring statement was drawn from Mr. Tod, one of the Chamber's representatives on the Corporation. Mr. Tod admitted that there had been delay over this subject, but he said that the Corporation had decided to carry out the proposal and it would be finished in two years. With some experience of the way in which delays occur in Municipal affairs, we trust it may be certainly no longer than two years, which seems a very ample period, and we hope the Chamber of Commerce will not leave the subject, until it is satisfied that the Corporation is making all the speed which is possible. Still dealing with local topics, the chairman gave an interesting description of the railway and tramway facilities which are to be provided in view of the time when the Mazagon-Sewri depot will have become "the busiest centre in Bombay," and these appear to be of a generous character. There was however one remark, which he had to make in connection with this subject, which will be a source of disappointment to a great many people. He said that the new Cotton Green would not be ready for use until at the earliest the autumn of 1918, which means of course that we must put up with that great bug-bear of Bombay traffic, the cotton-cart until that date. Five more long years of creaking distraction and intolerable obstruction in our principal streets! Again, we hope the Chamber will endeavour to see that all possible speed is made.

Both Sir Henry Procter and Mr. W. C. Symes took up cudgels on behalf of the Port Trust, and, in reply to recent criticisms, denied that the cost of the new docks had been excessive, or that when admitted errors had been corrected, the docks themselves would be found to be unsatisfactory. We hope these assurances will not prove unwarranted; it is encouraging to receive them, and in order to test their value we must wait for the opportunity of practical experience. Lastly, Bombay is now suffering so acutely from shortness of coal caused by the lack of railway waggons to bring it, that reference to this important point was inevitable. It was made by the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who believes that India's recent industrial and commercial development has outgrown the present supply of railway waggons. He wished it to be urged upon the Railway Board with frequency that a much larger supply is needed. At the same time, it may be noted that the Punjab Chamber is asking Government to establish a central wagon depot, from which any railway can draw a temporary supply during times of extraordinary congestion of traffic. This at the best seems a make-shift manner of procedure, and if Mr. Armstrong's views are correct will, if adopted, be entirely inadequate. However it is one one which should not be lost sight of, for if, as is not unlikely, the Railway Board prove recalcitrant and hesitate to undertake the large expense, which an extensive new supply will involve, the Punjab suggestion will afford an appreciable measure of relief.

BOMBAY YARN. THE Bombay weaving mills are doing well now, as the demand for their cloths continues strong with prices firm and tending upward. A distinct change for the better in the position of the spinning mills is also noticeable. During the last two or three days enquiries have begun to come from China for our yarn and the situation has been considerably improved. A few thousand bales have changed hands at rates showing an advance of a quarter to three-eighths an anna per lb. from the lowest point touched. Business might have been of a much greater volume if the spinners had yarn to dispose of for deliveries during the next two or three months. As most of the mills have already sold all their productions for months ahead—in some cases well up to end of this year—business is restricted and shippers are meeting the demand from China out of their holdings. This improvement in the condition of the trade with China is a favourable indication. For it shows that the Chinese dealers are taking a hopeful view of the situation and expect trade generally to recover. Another branch of our trade with China has also improved considerably during the last few days. This activity in the yarn market in China benefits the mills in more ways than one. First of all it places the trade here on a better footing and also enables the mills to sell what they can offer at better rates. Besides, as shippers have for long been holding back shipments mill godowns have been full and the mills have been losing a good deal in interest as money has been dear and the manufactured article have long been lying unpaid for in godowns. The interior markets in China have been holding hardly any stock of yarn for months past. The disturbances stopped supplies being sent and now as order is being restored goods will soon begin to go into the interior from the distributing ports though stocks are at present by no means heavy. At the present moment there is every prospect of the improvement being maintained with rates gradually tending upward.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 7 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette", with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, passed Suez, at 1-30 a.m., on Thursday.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS" Commander C. P. Beaty Pownall, R. N., sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

CAPTAIN S. ANDREWS, R. N. R., Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Co. in Bombay has been transferred to Malta.

THE *Pioneer* states that the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province reached Dera Ismail Khan last week, after a month's tour along the Waziristan border and through the Sheranni country.

CAPTAIN WEIR, British trade agent at Gyantze, and Captain Turner, 114th Mahrattas, have reached Darjeeling on the way to Calcutta, and they interviewed the Dalai Lama during their halt at Kalimpong.

THE Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have elected Lord Carmichael to their board in place of Colonel Phillott, who is leaving India. His Excellency has also expressed a desire to join the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and will be elected a member at the next meeting.

DURING the week ending February 20, twenty-four chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, and shipped per s. s. "India" to China. In the same period, 129½ chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE following issues of the magazine entitled "Samalochak" edited in Marathi by Tryambak Gurunath Kale of Hubli are ordered to be forfeited on the ground that they contain words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government, Vol. I. No. 3, Vol. I, No. 5, and Vol. II, No. 3.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 17 was 717, giving a death-rate of 38·06 per annum per thousand as against 42·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 19, plague; 28, small-pox; 7, measles; 3, cholera; 36, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 194, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 27, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 319; Hindu low caste, 91; Musalman, 180; Parsi, 15; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro African 5; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 453 as against 413 for the corresponding period of last year, and 368 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Every one will mourn with the Princess Royal, the death of the Duke of Fife. The Duke had been taken from Wadi Halfa to Assuan suffering from pleurisy and congestion of the left lung, stated to have been contracted over a week ago, following on a chill. But there is no doubt that the hardships endured by the Duke and his family on the occasion of the wreck of the "Delhi" off Cape Spartel left their mark and drew considerably on the Duke's reserve forces. The boat, conveying the Royal party from the wreck to the shore, was overturned in the boiling surf, and after a narrow escape from death there followed a long journey on mules in the cold and pouring rain.

It is good to think that so soon now we shall have our King and Queen at home again. London has been very dull for the last month or two, now we are busy talking about the route. Their Majesties will take on their arrival in London, and it is certain there will be a great muster of loyal and enthusiastic people to greet them and watch them pass, whilst for the service to be held at St. Paul's tickets are now being issued, which have been appplied for over and over again. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have had a delightful time in New York, where, in spite of the fact that their visit was a purely private one, they received every kind of public attention. The beauty and charm of Princess Patricia especially have been the general theme of Society. Poems and odes have been addressed to her, and she was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Dana Gibson, when ten of the prettiest girls in New York were invited to meet Her Royal Highness. But, according to general opinion the crown of beauty was awarded to our Princess! Princess Patricia had met Mrs. Dana Gibson several times in England, for the latter is, you know, the elder sister of Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Katharine Sarah Macquoid, the novelist, who, to-day celebrates her eighty-eighth birthday, gave some interesting expressions of opinion on topics of the day yesterday. She referred to early marriages and spoke of the object of her books. "I think," she said "that the London girl is quite safe in marrying early in life, where it would be a grave mistake for her country cousin to do so. The city girl sees life and knows the ways of the world much better than if she lived in the provinces. She knows her own mind and seldom makes a mistake. In the city boys and girls have a hard world to face, and somehow the very knowledge of that draws the bonds of matrimony closer. I think twenty is a suitable age for a girl to marry, but I know of many cases in which marriages at eighteen or seventeen have turned out extremely happy. Marriages are made in Heaven. If you go deeply into the secrets of everybody's hearts, you will find that they love only once in a lifetime. They may marry for what seems like love, but really it is not. My great aim in writing novels is to show that true love alone is necessary to a happy marriage. I think a happy marriage is the happiest thing on earth."

NO FASHION IN HATS.

"Every woman her own judge" is the verdict pronounced by the Paris milliners in council to-day on the spring fashions in hats. The most striking characteristic in hats in the coming season will be the entire absence of a recognised standard of fashion. The revival of the Directoire modes, the visit of the Russian ballet with their gorgeous Eastern headdress, and of the "Quaker Girl" with Miss Phyllis Dare's neat little linen cap have given Parisiennes so many opportunities of becoming headwear that the milliners have decided not to attempt to steer taste into any definite channel. The spring headdresses are to be the reflection of all ages. There will be Grecian coiffures, "casques Mercure," Egyptian headdresses, Oriental turbans, toques of Henri II., caps of the Middle Ages, tricornes of Louis XV., large mousquetaire hats, and little jockey hats.

NO PLUMES.

The milliners have issued a ukase abandoning ostrich plumes and feathers of all kinds. For the first time for many years birds' plumage will be debarred and the coming season will witness a great revival of flowers. The all flower bonnet promises to enjoy immense popularity to the profound relief of the millinery trade, which has been hard hit by the present taste for untrimmed hats. Spring and summer hats will be of very fine straw and few models in course straw will be seen. Little creations of cap shape trimmed all over with the finest flowers, and with tufts of white and yellow marigold affixed on either side close to the ear, will probably predominate over all hats. For picture hats inspired by the Renaisance and Henri II. periods expensive lace will be employed for trimming. Toques entirely covered with pompon roses and marigolds are now being worn on the Riviera with great success. Finally the airgrette, whether in real bird's plumage or in spun glass, is declared to be dead.

THE PRACTICE OF THRIFT.

Thrift is one of the good old virtues that nowadays seem somewhat out of fashion. To housekeep quickly is found more desirable than to housekeep well. As short a time as possible and a minimum of forethought are given to the housekeeping needs of the day. Orders are often telephoned, and responsibility in choosing is left to the seller by the buyer—a method which would not commend itself to the thrifty. That being so, it is good news to hear that a "Society of Thrift" is advocated by people of no less intelligence and distinction than our Lord Mayor and his daughter. "Women as well as men," observes the latter, "in every class of life appear to be suffering from a lack of thrift." Among poor people it is greatly owing to ignorance, but among the middle and upper classes there is, besides mere ignorance, a deplorable carelessness and lack of method. "Women," says Miss Crosby, "should strive as far as possible to model their household expenditure on business lines." One of the things that that implies would be the keeping of accounts. Now, many women hate figures, and declare they cannot face them. Why not? The habit of keeping accounts, once started, is such a help and satisfaction that at length it becomes a pleasure. Money melts. Then what a good thing to know how it has gone! Again, tradesmen make mistakes—sometimes to their own advantage, sometimes the other way round. The housekeeper who keeps accounts has the matter in her own hands, particularly if, in addition to her account-books she holds her receipts for each year neatly labelled and of easy access.

Running up bills is an unbusinesslike habit nearly as common as that of shirking accounts. If bills run on too long, it becomes very difficult to check them properly. People who pay for what they buy in ready money are never so extravagant in purchasing as those who say, "Just put it down to me." These are the customers in whom the shopman's soul delights. One thing after another is displayed to tempt the buyer, who may repent too late of momentary weakness. Women of the working classes are thriftless through their terrible ignorance. So few of them know how to cook. Even fewer know anything about the relative value of foods. How many of them have the skill to make bread or the nourishing thick soups that are so cheap and wholesome. If all women, both rich and poor, were trained in cookery, the English nation would be more thrifty than it is. Economical shopping is another question of no little importance. The fashion of buying everything at the same shop, because it is easier and takes less time grows every year more common. But there are specialists in all sorts of merchandise, and it is vain to expect that the best of everything can be found beneath one roof and under one management. It is so pleasant when the seller has a personal pride in providing the buyer with his best. The "Society of Thrift" is an effort in the right direction, and may do a large amount of good.

PERFECT HOUSEWIFE.

Remarkable progress is being made at King's College for Women, Kensingtonsquare. W., with an experiment which has for its object the training of girls to become perfect housewives. As reported yesterday, the senate of London University has granted provisional recognition to a scheme for the endowment of the work, and £50,000 has been promised. Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, M.A., the warden of the college, states :—"Our object is to apply modern knowledge to the management of the home. We try to develop initiative and resourcefulness in dealing with house-hold work, and where it serves to elucidate a complex problem encourge a departure from traditional methods. There are two courses for students—a one-year post-graduate and a three years' course—and the fees amount to about £33 a year. In hygiene the course includes the study of foods and beverages, while in economies there is a section for the discussion of the principles of household expenditure, with special refarence to middle-class homes. Child psychology includes the study of mental development in the child, and household work embraces everything from the cleansing of a house to cookery, special attention in the latter subject being given to economy in material, time, and labour."

LEARNING TO FACE FIGURES.

"Many of the students taking the home science course intend to become lecturers and teachers, but a good proportion are young women who wish to make themselves efficient housewives before marriage."

Probably to overcome the feminine distaste for figures to which the Lady Mayoress (Miss Crosby) referred the other day, the class in the "Management of Businsss Affairs" learns the necessity of filing receipts, making a will, how to draw cheques, what constitute risky investments, and how to reclaim income tax.

MARRIAGE CLUB.

The Rev. Mr. Dalton, pastor of a popular church in Kansas City, has formed a school of matrimony to increase the number of marriages in his parish. Calling the young people of his congregation to a church meeting recently, he announced that it was his opinion that any bachelor aged twenty-four years, earning £15 a month, and any girl over eighteen years of age, ought to marry, and he intended they should. He forthwith formed a matrimonial club for that purpose and enrolled fifty couples. To the present members the pastor is now delivering weekly lectures on "Courting," "Buying Furniture," "Cooking," "Saving Money," and "Rearing Children," each concluding with an admonition to the effect that the sooner the fifty couples assist themselves to embark on their matrimonial careers, the better it will be for them. I hear that a friendly newspaper of the neighbouring town of Greensburg, has published, as a guide for spinsters desiring to take advantage of Leap Year a directory of elegible bachelors of the community, setting forth their qualifications. The list includes a tradesman with possessions rated at £40,000, and the president of a Farmers' bank with £50,000, and reveals several farmers owning many thousand acres, and one with £10,000 and two motor-cars.

SKATING.

Skating was in full swing for at least three days. The frost has not left us, but is not as keen as it was. Acres upon acres of flood had an ice surface nearly two inches thick, and the whole day through and far into the night—for brilliant moonlight followed a day of sunshine—thousands of skaters enjoyed the glorious pastime under practically ideal conditions. No wind, no snow has hindered the formation of the ice. The surface is as hard and glassy as the most critical of sportmen can desire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The following is a list of unattached officers posted to the regiments named in order to qualify for admission to the Indian Army :—2nd Lieut. N. H. Edwards, 1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers; 2nd Lieut A. H. Crowthen, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.; 2nd. Lieut. J. R H, Anderson, 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders; 2nd Lieut. C. J. R. Turner, 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment; 2nd Lieut R.A. Carrywhite, 6th Dragoons; 2nd Lieut. J. H R. Hindmarsh, 1st Bn. West Riding Regiment, 2nd Lieut. F. S. Clarke; 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. C. A. G. Rundle, 1st Bn. West Riding Regiment; P. Grant, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders; F. E. B. Guise, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.; R. N. Dickinson, 3rd. Bn. Royal Fusiliers F. S. Poynder, 1st Bn. West Riding Regt; R. B, Browne. 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt; H. S. Buckley, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt.; E. H. Gray, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.; W. St. J. Carpendale, 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt; J.H. Williams, 2nd Bn. Fourth Staffordshire Regt.; A. E. Clarke, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt.; R. O. Bradley, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment; G. A, P. Scones, 3rd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, K. L. Fasken, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt; D. F. Massy, 1st Bn. Essex Regt.; A. S. F. Hogge, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.: H. J. Morn, 1st Bn. Essex Regt.; H. W. Luttman Johnson, 1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry; A. D McRae, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; J. C. Hutchinson. 1st. Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers; J. B. Scott, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers, H. R. Candy, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry; M. de L Plassy, 1st. Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.; N. S. de Brath, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.; E. W, Brett, 1st Bn, West Riding Regt; E. E. Kennedy, 1st Bn, King's Own Scottish Borderers; G. C. Rogers, 4th Bn. Worcestershire Regiment.

A REPORT has been received of the discovery in the Kachin Hills of mineral bearing ground which is likely to be of great value. Gold platinum, iridium, osmiridium, palladium, rhodium and osmium are the minerals said to be found there. The ground is on the Namsan Greek which is on the tributary of the Mogaung River and can be reached by water during the rains. The land is within the administered territory and a syndicate of professional men of Burma has been formed for working. The areas are each of two and a half square miles.

DURBAR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FULL DRESS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CURZON'S BITTER CRITICISM OF THE RE-PARTITION POLICY.

SPIRITED DEFENCE BY LORD CREWE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Lord Curzon, after taking his seat as a British peer, called attention in the House of Lords this evening to the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, and moved that the papers be laid on the table in connection therewith.

His Lordship said that the decision taken with regard to the Government of India was the most important since the Crown had assumed the Government and raised great issues, that must profoundly affect our rule in India for all time. At the outset he emphasised the fact that the step was taken on the initiative of a Viceroy, who had only been in India for a few months, and a Secretary of State, who had not enjoyed his position for a long period, without any reference to Lord Lansdowne, or himself or any of the other ex-Viceroys, whose combined knowledge of India and the responsibility of its government covered nearly a quarter of a century. The Opposition refrained from raising a note of discord during the King's tour, he said.

Lord Curzon here made a warm eulogy of their Majesties' in connection with the tour, and declared that nothing, he proposed to say, would affect in any way his profound recognition of the services His Majesty had rendered in India to India and the Empire, but it would not be right if in India, the personal authority of the Sovereign were used to relieve Ministers of responsibility, and shut the mouths of public men.

The Opposition's criticisms were directed, not at the Sovereign, but at the advice of Ministers, on which the King's announcements made it clear that he had acted. The gravamen of their charge was that these Ministers had decided on a course involving the uprooting of the traditions of 150 years, the annihilation of a capital and the creation of a new one, the reversal of a great administrative act of their predecessors and the carving about of great provinces, in secret, without consultation with those whom the Government usually consulted in India, without any intimation to representative bodies or persons, without consultation with public opinion, and behind the back of Parliament.

They had invested the procedure with a sacrosanct character by putting it into the King's mouth on the occasion, when His Majesty gave a solemn pledge to the representatives of three hundred millions of his people.

It was impossible to imagine a procedure more contrary to the established usage of the Constitution, or less in accord with our democratic rights. The acceptance of its principle to establish an autocracy was the less tolerable, because the Ministers were sheltered behind the Sovereign. All previous great changes had been fully debated and sanctioned by Parliament. Lord Curzon quoted as an especial instance the "frenzied hostility of the Liberals" to the giving to the Queen the title of "Empress of India."

He said the precedent was most dangerous because established, as it had been, to serve the interests of one party, it might equally be used in the interests of another again. If the policy placed in the mouth of the Sovereign were successful, continued Lord Curzon, credit would attach to the Government; if otherwise, some blame would be bound to fall on the innocent shoulders of the Sovereign.

Lord Curzon then declared: "If we had dared to do what you have done, you would have made the heavens ring with your declamation!"

"Valueless Reasons."

Lord Curzon continued: "The reasons given in your depatch for dethroning Calcutta are vague and valueless."

Railway facilities, he said, had overcome the difficulties of the position. He ridiculed the idea that the Council could only do its work properly in a central position, instancing the Congress at Washington in this connection. The presence of two Governments in the same city was not an objection. The friendly relations between them was of the greatest value. He challenged Lord Crewe to produce a single Lieutenant-Governor, past or present, to dispute this. In the simultaneous presence of the Imperial and local Governments for seven months of the year at Simla, they were leaving the greater part of the anomaly untouched. Every argument with regard to Calcutta applied doubly to Simla.

Another, doubtless real, reason, said Lord Curzon, was the desire to withdraw the Government of India from its present environment. He was amazed that a Liberal Government should desire to escape from their Bengali friends, for whom they had done so much.

Lord Curzon did not believe that Calcutta would suffer, except temporarily. He dealt at length with the history of the partition of Bengal and emphasised the Liberals' repeated declarations of its acceptance as a settled fact. He challenged the production of any evidence to support the Viceroy's assertion that it was responsible for the alleged growing estrangement between Mahomedans and Hindus. Lord Crewe, himself, in the House of Lords on November 2nd. last, had said that there was nothing in the general temper and demeanour of the people of India to give rise to anxiety.—(Opposition cheers) That was the day after he had signed the despatch congratulating the Viceroy on the accuracy and fairness of his statements.

The position of the Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal now was one of the saddest features of the situation. It was common knowledge in India that their leading nobleman, when decorated at Delhi, said "The ribbon you hang round my neck is the halter with which I am to hang myself."

Lord Crewe asked what authority he had for making the statement, whereupon Lord Curzon replied: "I can give you authority for it. You yielded to a fictitious agitation and bitterly offended the Mahommedans, and taught them to doubt the word of the British Raj."

Assam, Lord Curzon proceeded, had been treated as a petty pawn. The province of Behar had been made up of the odds and ends of the Bengali leavings. He feared that, with the removal of the capital to Delhi, the Government might be shut off from the main current of public life, and would become more bureaucratic and less in sympathy with public opinion. The time spent in Calcutta, in the very surge of the national life, was of enormous value to the Government. The change, he added, would diminish the prestige of the Government and the efficiency of the administration.

Financial Considerations.

Turning to finance, his Lordship ridiculed the idea that the Government buildings at Delhi would be erected within three years. "It won't be done in ten" he said. He instanced the Government offices at Dacca, which have been building for six years and have not been completed yet. He dealt in detail with the cost of the changes. He said he had consulted many authorities, and none of them placed the cost at less than eight millions; the majority of them placed it at ten, and others, including himself, thought not less than twelve millions.

"You are losing millions of opium revenue; a few months ago the House of Lords was discussing the saving of a few thousand rupees by abolishing certain posts. Now you are almost sending a commission to discuss the reduction of the Native Army with a view to economy. Money is wanted everywhere, for railways, for education, for public works and for social reforms. This is the moment when you impose this great burden on the Indian taxpayer."

Referring to the picture drawn in paragraph 38 of the Government of India's despatch of "a federation of self-governing, quasi-independent states with a Governor-General-in-Council interfering only in the case of misgovernment," Lord Curzon said the extension and delegation of powers must continue, but the policy of separate states contemplated by the despatch could only lead to disruption and disaster. The Viceroy would then become a puppet, and there would spring up different principalities.

In the hour of danger, it was not by separate provinces but by a strong central government exercising efficient control over all India, that trouble would be met.

He wished he could have accepted the changes in silence, but those who had served in India, had a sense of their duty to that country and to the cause of British rule in India. They would be of little use, if on an occasion fraught with such consequences they did not state fearlessly what they believed to be the truth.

Lord Curzon spoke for one and three-quarter hours.

Lord Crewe's Reply.

Lord Crewe then rose to reply on behalf of the Government. He said it was not likely that any ex-Viceroys would at the start be in favour of the Government's proposals, but some of them on closer examination had modified their objections. Lord Curzon's speech, however, the tone of which recalled that of a prosecuting counsel, had not a word in favour of any of the proposals and was full of exaggerations.

Lord Crewe desired, first, to deny that the proposals were pressed on the Government of India from England. The whole policy had been worked out step by step between the two Governments as the series of problems were in some degree interdependent, though distinct and separate. As regarded the procedure on the occasion of the assumption of the title of "Empress" by the Queen, that was a different matter, as it affected England equally with India.

Lord Crewe continued: "Lord Curzon's charge is that, though we did not consult Parliament or the official bodies, we ought to have thrown our policy on the table for public discussion. It is true that Lord Curzon foreshadowed the partition of Bengal at some meetings in Eastern Bengal, where the change was likely to be acceptable, but what would have been the result of our throwing our scheme on the table? We could foresee what parties would object to particular parts, and the reasons they would advance. It is one of the merits of our scheme that it does not represent the triumph of any party or creed. Each party would have preferred some of the features removed if the rest were retained. Suppose we had announced beforehand the policy we intended to follow; there would have been lively, regrettable agitation among the English residents in Calcutta, possibly leading to the application to some English newspapers of the more extreme rigours of the Press Act. There would also have been an agitation among the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, but the rest of the people would undoubtedly have supported us on the merits of the scheme as a whole."

Lord Crewe went on: I do not think that the opposition would have led to the disappearance of the Viceroy or myself, but it would have led to a great deal of ill-feeling and nothing would have been gained.

"As regards the charge of unconstitutionality in connection with the personal announcement by His Majesty, I think no distinction is possible between an announcement made on such an occasion with His Majesty's own lips, or made on his behalf by the Viceroy in his presence. Lord Curzon thinks no announcement ought to be made by or on behalf of His Majesty, which might be capable of causing any difference of opinion in India. That is very near to saying that no announcement should have been made at the Durbar at all."

Approval in India.

The answer to the objection that it was unwise to make the announcement at the Durbar, said his lordship, was the general gratification caused throughout India by the fact that this important and solemn announcement was made on the most solemn occasion that had occurred in the recent history of India. Lord Crewe was convinced that there would have been bitter disappointment if the Durbar had turned out to be merely an occasion for a spectacle of pageantry, however magnificent, and a feeling that no serious meaning was to be attached to Their Majesties' visit.

"Properly speaking," said Lord Crewe, "there is no capital of India. Calcutta has always been described as the capital, but it has been losing its position in that respect gradually for some years. The fact that the Government is conducted for a short period in Calcutta and for the rest of the year in Simla is a singular and remarkable arrangement, and it is indisputable that, in the minds of many educated Indians, the fact that the stay in the hills has become not merely a hot weather migration but a regular settlement does more to impress the notion that British Rule is an alien rule than any other feature of our Government."

Lord Crewe continued: "The danger of the isolation of the Government from the main current of public life is one that ought to be guarded against, though I think that Lord Curzon's fears are somewhat exaggerated. Delhi is not Simla. It is a great emporium and the most important railway junction in India, and in some respects the Indian Government and particularly the Department of Commerce will be in a better position to keep in close touch with Indian opinion.

As regards the planning of the new Delhi, we shall have expert opinions before any definite step is taken.

None of the proposals he went on, had more influenced him, than the importance of breaking the association of the Government of India with the Government of Bengal. He had had official opportunity of watching the work of many systems of the Government in British India, and he knew of no system anywhere so badly adapted to stand the stress of a difficult period as the relation existing between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.

As regards cost, the Government of India would see that the work was carried out under the most careful supervision. The estimate did not profess to be exhaustive, and he could only hope that it would not be largely exceeded.

The argument that there was something in the constitution of Bengal, which differentiated it from the other parts of India, might have had force in the old days, but the present arrangement was welcomed by Bengal itself. With regard to Eastern Bengal, Lord Curzon had laid the colours on too thickly. Lord Crewe said he thought that the best way to convert the balance against the Mahomedans anywhere in India was to give them a chance of improving their position on equal terms with their Hindu fellow-subjects. This could be best done by increasing their facilities for education, and it was most gratifying that Mahomedans were becoming alive to the advantages of education.

"Still Unrepentant."

Lord Crewe went on: "Regarding in particular the re-partition of Bengal, the Mahomedans have shown remarkable self-restraint, and a great many have refused to join in anything in the nature of an agitation hostile to the Government. The scheme must be considered as a whole. It will not be carried out in a spirit of hurry. Its consideration began more than a year ago, and has been the subject of the closest thought and freeest discussion. All through, the main question has been whether there were people, whose interests and welfare were likely to be compromised."

Lord Crewe said he honestly believed that Lord Curzon in thinking that such injuries outweighed any benefits of the change would find himself a member of a small minority in England, and of an almost infinitesimal minority in India. He believed that the general reasons contained in the despatches would be considered by public opinion in India as conclusively showing that the benefits of the change would be greater than any damage, either in substance or sentiment, to any class or community. Therefore he said without hesitation that in spite of the powerful and well-directed attacks of Lord Curzon, he remained entirely unrepentant, both concerning the general features of the scheme and the fact that the policy was announced by His Majesty at the Durbar. After all, the opinion of India was really what mattered.

He recalled the remarkable message from India after His Majesty had left, which was unique and unprecedented in one respect, that it represented the joint action of the princes, and those entitled to speak for the educated opinion of India. It was organised by some of the most powerful and most conservative of Indian rulers, and was authorised by some, who were the most representative amongst the advanced politicians of India. He did not think it had attracted the attention it should have done in England, because it was naturally and properly sent through the Viceroy, and was therefore supposed to be of an official character.

Lord Crewe continued:

"As a matter of fact it had nothing to do with the Viceroy, who was unware of the intention of its writers until the whole matter was settled."

Lord Crewe thought that one was entitled to take the message as expressing the general opinion of all classes in India, namely that His Majesty's announcement was one of the great and most notable features of the Durbar, and that the kind of criticism suggested by Lord Curzon and others, that the Government were guilty of a breach of propriety, or of something un-constitutional, in advising His Majesty to make the announcement, had not entered the mind of the Indian people as a whole or of those who, either in British India or the Native States, were entitled to speak as their representatives.

The debate was then adjourned.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Satisfactory Course of Negotiations.

BERLIN, FEB. 21.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, which is frequently inspired, announces that the Anglo-German negotiations are taking a thoroughly satisfactory course. The world has the best ground for looking to the future with great confidence for the maintenance of peace. This paper says that a kind of *protocol* is being elaborated in London, in which the views and stand-points of the two Governments on all great questions are laid down, in order that every conflict of interest may in the future be discussed and avoided. It constitutes, not an *entente*, but a complete political agreement on all possible points of conflict.

BERLIN, FEB. 22.

According to a semi-official note which has been issued, the statements in the *Lokalanzeiger* are purely conjectural, and are, therefore, likely to raise false hopes and unfounded apprehensions.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The death is announced of the Rev. Canon Sir James Philipps, the father of Sir Owen Philipps and other distinguished sons.

[Canon Sir James Erasmus Philipps, 12th baronet, was born in 1824, the only son of the Rev. Sir James Evans Phillips. He succeeded to the title in 1873, and was married in 1859 to the Hon. Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. the Hon. Samuel Best, and sister of the 5th Baron Wyndham. At the time of his death he was a Prebendary of Salisbury and Warden of St. Boniface Missionary College. From 1859-97 he was vicar of Warminster, Wilts, and Rural Dean from 1895 to 1900. His heir is Lord St. David's, who was raised to the peerage four years ago.]

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Sir Edward Grey and our Strategic Interests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Ponsonby, moving an amendment to the Address, complained that the Government had failed to take effective steps to preserve the integrity and independence of Persia in accordance with the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Consequently, he said, the Indian Empire and the interests of Great Britain were gravely menaced.

Sir Edward Grey replied on the lines of his previous utterances on the subject of Persia, refuting the charge that our strategic interests had been damaged since the *entente* with Russia. He emphasized the fact that he had taken a strong line with regard to the ex-Shah, whom, he said, we would not recognise again.

Sir Edward Grey stated that our share of the Anglo-Russian loan of £200,000 would be used to restore security to the southern roads.

Mr. Ponsonby withdrew his amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

At a meeting of the Persian Defence Society, Calcutta, a resolution was passed protesting strongly against the proposed joint loan to Persia, and against the conditions embodied in the joint note, and urging that under the laws of the Persian constitution, a Cabinet has no authority to accept loans without the approval of the Mejlis.

COTTON FIRE.

Two Million Dollars Worth Destroyed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, FEB. 21.

Forty-five thousand bales of cotton, valued at two million dollars, have been destroyed by fire at Houston.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

Protest against Rebels' Robberies.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

Official advices indicate that there is widespread anarchy in Mexico. Several cities are in the hands of rebels. The protests of American citizens against robberies are multiplying. Fighting between Government troops and insurgents is continual.

GERMANY AND AUSTRALIA.

Congratulations for Count Berchtold.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Most cordial telegrams have been exchanged between Count Berchtold, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and M. Sazanoff, Austro-Hungarian, German and Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs respectively, emphasising a desire for the continuance of the intimate relationship bequeathed by Count von Aehrenthal.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Likely Candidature.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Replying to an admirer who asked him if he were standing for the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt said, "My hat is in the ring. You will know on Monday."

THE TOKIO LOAN.

Paris Portion Largely Over-Subscribed.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Paris portion of the Tokio loan has been largely over-subscribed. The loan is now quoted at a premium of one and a quarter.

The London and New York portions will be issued to-day, the former at a price of 98 and the latter at 97¾.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A by-election is necessitated at Manchester South, by the appointment of Mr. A. A. Haworth, M. P., to be a Junior Lord of Treasury, in succession to Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, M. P., appointed to be Treasurer to the Household.

[Mr. Arthur Addington Haworth is a Congregationalist, and comes of a family closely and influentially connected with Congregationalism. Born at Eccles in 1866, he was educated at Bowdon College and at Rugby. His business is that of a cotton-yarn agent. Mr. Haworth has taken an active part in civic and religious life, is treasurer of the Manchester Congregational Board, chairman of the Cheshire Congregational Union, a member of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and is on the Council and Board of Education of Mansfield College, Oxford. He was for three years on the Bowdon Urban District Council, and is a member of the Manchester Education Committee. His views on the education question are said to be particularly strong. He owed his unopposed return at the last election to the fact that his opponent, Mr. P. K. Glazebrook, arrived too late on nomination day.]

The result of the election at south Manchester in January, 1910 was:—A. A. Haworth (L), 8,121; Capt. V. Jackson (C), 5,669—Liberal majority, 1,642.

[Captain the Hon. Frederick Edward Guest is the third son of Lord Wimborne, and his last election terminated a somewhat persistant run of political bad luck. He contested the Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire at the General Election of 1906; the Cokermouth Division of the Cumberland at a by-election in the same year, and the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire in 1907—all without success. He was born in 1875; served on the White Nile in 1900, and was mentioned in despatches; has been a captain in the 1st Life Guards, an A. D. C. in India, and private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill.]

NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland announced that the Government would re-introduce the Naval Prize Bill during the present session.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Composition of Premier's Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 21.

It is officially stated that, at the Coal Conferences, Mr. Asquith will be accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith and Sir George Askwith.

[Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, whose name is hardly so well-known as the other three mentioned is Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.]

The coalowners and miners this afternoon accepted Mr. Asquith's invitation to confer with him. The most important point in the situation is that the English owners have conceded the principle of a minimum wage. Although there is still disagreement on a number of technical details, this is regarded undoubtedly as a success for the men. It is expected that it will also greatly influence the Welsh and Scottish situations.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In addition to large purchases of American coal, the Admiralty yesterday arranged to secure balances of coal from the Welsh collieries on the Admiralty list. This coal will be sent to the Home dock-yards. The Admiralty has also chartered steamers to load immediately.

In a speech at Maesteg, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the Welsh miners' leader, said that the Miners' Executive were unanimously of opinion that nothing would be gained by Government intervention at present. He predicted that on March 1st. There would begin a new epoch, as it was the day when a million workers would rattle their chains together, and declare that they would no longer be slaves.

The Archbishops have issued a prayer for use during the present anxiety.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Employers Organise for Amendment.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

An Employers' Parliamentary Association has been formed at Manchester, with Sir Charles Macara as president, to secure the postponement and amendment of the Insurance Act.

The British Medical Association held a conference lasting fourteen hours at the Guildhall yesterday, to consider the Insurance Act. The conference was adjourned. It is understood that it was decided not to refuse to treat with the Insurance Commissioners, while adhering to the demands for adequate remuneration.

MAHARAJA OF MOURBHANJ.

Death from Effects of an Accident

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mourbhanj died this morning in Calcutta from the after effects of an accident which occurred some time ago while he was out bear-shooting in his State. His Highness on that occasion was struck by a spent bullet.

[His Highness Raja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo, Maharaja of Mourbhanj, was born in 1872 and succeeded to the "gadi" as a minor in 1882. He belonged to a Kshatriya family claiming descent from Adhi Bhanj, who is said to have been a Kachhwaha Rajput and a connection of the then Raja of Jaipur. Adhi Bhanj is believed to have migrated from Rajputana into Orissa about 2,000 years ago and gradually to have established his authority over the country between the Subarnarekha River and the borders of Dhenkanal. Thirty-nine generations of Rajas intervened between Adhi Bhanj and the father of the late Raja, Krisna Chandra, who was granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction in 1877 on the occasion of the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 4,243 square miles; its population is nearly 4 0,000 about equally composed of Hindus and aboriginal tribesmen. The Raja maintained a Military force of 512 infantry and eleven guns.]

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Travelling Party Arrives at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

To-day there arrived in Rangoon one Tien Lang, an officer of the revolutionary party of Yunnan with fifty soldiers of the party. They are without arms and are travelling on a passport issued by Mr. C. D. Smith, British Consul at Tengyeh, which permits them to travel to Hupeh via Burma. Since the issue of the passport in January last, many things have happened and they have changed their destination to Nanking. They will leave by the steamer "Glenogle" of the Chinese Steamship Company to-morrow for their destination.

PRINCESS PRATIVA.

Wedding Ceremony under Indian Rites.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

Princess Prativa of Cooch-Behar was married to Mr. Manders last evening under Brahmo Samaj rites. The ceremony was a quiet affair owing to the recent death of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Manders will sail for England from Bombay on Saturday. Among those present at the wedding were the Dowager and other relations of the family.

Both the bride and bridegroom wore Indian costumes.

CALCUTTA JUTE FIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

Yesterday forenoon a serious fire broke out in the jute godown of Messrs. Hoar Miller and Co., at Nercoldanga. The fire brigade arrived shortly after the fire was noticed, but by that time the fire had assumed serious proportions. After a few hours' struggle, the fire was brought under control. The outbreak is said to have originated in the fusing of an electric wire.

Late last evening another fire broke out in the Imperial Jute Press at Howrah. The fire brigade is still at work there this morning.

NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA.

Purchase of Land by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

With reference to the recent protest of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce against the action of the Government of India in acquiring bunglows in civil lands at Delhi the *C. and M. Gazette* understands that every consideration will be paid to the rights of non-official residents, and those actually in residence will be disturbed as little as possible. Since notices have been issued under the Land Acquisition Act the proprietors have antimated the Government their readiness to lease the bunglows at reasonable rents and it is likely that the Government will accept this offer though steps will be taken to enable the Government to retain control of the situation.

DARING ROBBERY AT RANGOON

Absconding Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Castor of Rangoon Police produced Punniacoti and Sapapathi to be remanded to custody. The two men along with another, Velayadan, were wanted in Rangoon in connection with the theft of Rs. 12,500, the property of Messrs. Steel Brothers. It would appear that the accused way-laid the Durwan of the firm at Rangoon on 18th December last and stole Rs. 12,500 which he was carrying to the firm. They subsequently came over to Madras and afterwards all clue as to their whereabouts was lost. Inspector Castor being deputed on special duty for their arrest traced Velayudan to Kulittalai in the Trichinopoly District and arrested him there. The other two accused were arrested at the Madras Currency Office by the Madras City Police a few days ago where they had come to cash some of their booty which was in the shape of 100 rupees currency notes. His Worship remanded the two accused to custody till the 20th instant on which date they will be produced before the Rangoon authorities. The accused arrested in the Trichinopoly District is already under remand. About Rs. 7,000 has been received from the accused.

Inspector Castor has arrested another man, Raghu Chetty, in Madras who was wanted in Rangoon to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a big sum of money, the property of Messrs. Coombes and Co., jewellers. He was produced before the Commissioner of Police to-day and remanded to custody and has been directed to be taken to Rangoon.

DACOITIES IN EAST BENGAL.

Proposed Measures for Protection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Bengal of Commerce is now circulating to members a proposal by the Indian Jute Mills Association relating to the subject of dacoities in jute districts. The Association have suggested to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam that a corps of old soldiers like the corps of commissionaires at home should be enrolled for the purpose of providing reliable watchmen for the protection of property. The suggestion has been favourably received by the Government who consider it essential that a sufficient number of firms should bind themselves to appoint their watchmen exclusively from such a corps as that contemplated to make it possible to raise and maintain at full strength a sufficient number of men on wages which will attract and retain really brave and honest men.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Indian Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

The local Mahomedan organ the "Observer" comments as follows on the Viceroy's reply to the Dacca University deputation which included, among others, its only Mahomedan member, Mr. Rasul, who was crushing and must take the wind out of the sails of the opponents of the Dacca University:—"The more residential universities are established the better will it be for the country at large. Hindus will benefit perhaps more from such institutions than Mahomedans. They need have no apprehensions that the Government will favour Mahomedans at their experience."

THE WRECKED "CHINHO."

Eighty-nine Dead Bodies Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Forty of those on board the wrecked "Chinho" have been saved and still four of the crew are missing. The Serang is unable to speak as to the cause of the accident. An enquiry will be held shortly.

The position of the "Chinho" has now been located and upto the present eighty-nine dead bodies are recovered.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge left Government House for Simla this evening.

Lord Alington is making rapid progress towards recovery and is able to sit up.

Lieut-Colonel Roberts arrived at Government House as Their Excellencies' guest yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Government House from Lucknow this afternoon.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

A telegram from Dibrugarh to the "Englishman" reports that the Mishmi Expedition returned and reached Sadiya on Tuesday, owing to snow and natural obstacles the route as originally laid out was not followed.

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 21st that the weather is perfect and survey operations are making good progress.

GOVERNOR AT JANJIRA.

Inauguration of a New Hospital.

Their Excellencies, Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by their Staff, in response to an invitation from his Highness the Nawab, paid a visit to Janjira on Wednesday last. Their Excellencies left Bombay by the s.s "Lilavati" at 10-45 a.m., and four hours later reached Janjira where they were received by His Highness the Nawab on board the steamer and by Her Highness the Begum at the Bunder. His Excellency accompanied by the Nawab, then proceeded to the New Fatima Begum Civil Hospital which he declared open. His Excellency said:—

Your Highness,—It is a great pleasure to my wife and myself to pay this little visit to Janjira and to be permitted to associate ourselves with two excellent institutions which Your Highness has provided for the benefit of your people. It is of happy augury that the Fatima Begum Civil Hospital and the Bazm Mahal should be inaugurated in a year which will be for ever memorable on account of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to India. That visit, we all feel, has evoked deep sentiments of affection among a warm-hearted people, has strengthened the ties which bind India to the ancient Throne of Britain, and has brought new hopes of progress to many millions of Their Majesties' loyal subjects in this great country. Lady Clarke and I thank you for your warm welcome to this beautiful spot where peace reigns under the aegis of the British flag, and the sounds of war have long died away and are forgotten. The Native States of India occupy a unique position in the world. They are relics of the past which we treasure. They are absolutely guaranteed in their territorial possessions but they enjoy full freedom of Government, and can develop their resources in their own way. It is our duty only to help them in any trouble, to give them advice if they so desire, and to stand to them always in the relations of true friendship. In the very varied and strenuous work that falls to a Governor of Bombay, none is so interesting as that which concerns the welfare of the very large number of Native states which lie within the borders of the Presidency. I have visited many of them, and I have received from the Chiefs invariable kindness. I hope that I have won their confidence and I can assure them all that, when I return to England, I shall never cease to remember them with affection and to take interest in their welfare. This is my second visit to Janjira, and I am sorry to think that it must be the last. Your Highness tells me that no Governor's wife has been here before. That must be because your land communications are somewhat long and difficult, while many ladies are inclined to fear the effects of the restless sea, which has played a large part in your history. Your Highness has been very good in finding for each of us an appropriate little ceremony to-day, and Lady Clarke will always remember with pleasure her visit to Janjira and that she shared with me, as she always wishes to do, in promoting objects directed to the welfare of the people. Of the many calls upon Government in India, none are more important than the provision of medical aid which goes to the root of the happiness and prosperity of the masses. The amount of misery and loss which may be caused by preventible disease is a sad subject for thought. We are doing all we can to mitigate suffering and to combat remediable ailments; but much more remains to be accomplished. I hope that in the loud demand for more education, the medical requirements of the people will not be forgotten. The importance of education, provided that it is sound and that it leaves a good impress for life upon all who receive it, cannot be overestimated; but the want of medical aid and sanitation may gravely diminish the economic benefits which our schools should confer. From the point of view of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, health is a vital consideration. The very interesting and lucid account of the progress of medical aid in Janjira, which we have heard shows that Your Highness perfectly realizes how much depends upon this branch of Government activity, and testifies to the fatherly care which you devote to your subjects. From the small Agency dispensary of 1880 to this Civil Hospital is a long and a most satisfactory step on which I warmly congratulate Your Highness and your Medical officers. The fact that, in 20 years the number of patients treated in the medical institutions of the State rose from 2,530 to 26,591, and has now reached 44,072 conclusively proves that the people of Janjira are beginning to realize the advantages of Western methods. In British territories also, we find a growing confidence in those methods, which is a hopeful sign. The progress of sanitation in India must depend on the measure of trust which we are able to inspire, and as knowledge of the beneficial results of Western medicine and surgery spreads, it will become easier to save life and to raise the standard of public health. I am very glad to hear that the aversion to Western medicines is passing away, and I may point out that all indigenous medicines which have any curative value find a place in the English Pharmacopoeia, and that they have received much more study from Europeans than from the Vaids and Hakims of India. When the latter resort to charms and amulets, it is only just to say that they deceive ignorant people and doubtless contribute to the loss of useful lives. If the Indian systems claim consideration, their professors must submit to long and systematic training and must acquaint themselves with the results of the continuous research which is daily contributing to our knowledge of pathology. Failing this they cannot expect any recognition from Government. I note what has been said as to the disappearance of Guinea worm, which with other diseases, is the direct effect of impure water. In providing Water Works, Your Highness has rendered an invaluable service to the people. I regard this as one of the first duties of Government, and I am glad to say that we have been doing and will continue to do all we can to help Municipalities to provide our towns with this inestimable boon. I am very glad to know that free midwifery attendance is provided. That is a direction in which it is most necessary to move. Trained Midwives and Nurses able to diffuse knowledge of the care of infants can do much to mitigate suffering and to reduce an infant mortality which is far too high. It is now my pleasant privilege to declare tha Fatima Begum Civil Hospital to be open. I am sure that it will bring hope and relief to many, that it will help to raise the standard of health and that it will remain always as a monument to Your Highness's beneficent Rule and to the filial affection which its name will commemorate.

THE BAZM MAHAL.

In the meantime Her Excellency had gone with Her Highness the Begum Sahiba and party to open the Bazm Mahal, a hall for the use of an Association having for its objects the free and intellectual intercourse between ladies of different classes and creeds. In performing the ceremony Her Excellency spoke as follows:—

Your Highness, Miss Fyzee, and Ladies,—I thank you most heartily fer the warm welcome you have given me to-day and for the very kind expressions you have used with regard to me. I can only say that I shall never forget the cordial manner in which I was received by the Indian ladies on my arrival in this wonderful country, and any little services I have been able to render them can only express a tithe of the gratitude I shall always feel for the warmth of their welcome. Her Highness the Begum Sahiba was one of the first Indian ladies I had the pleasure of meeting, when she came with Miss Fyzee to see me, and we met again the same afternoon at a large party which was very kindly given in my honour to introduce me to the Indian ladies. I shall always remember the wonderful sight displayed that evening, my first experience of anything of the kind. From that day it has been my great pleasure to do all that lies in my power for my Indian sisters and I can assure you that His Excellency and I are most pleased to have this opportunity of visiting Janjira, and seeing you in your own home. The cause that brings me here to-day is one that must appeal strongly to everyone who has the interest of the Indian ladies at heart, and I congratulate His Highness most sincerely on the kind thought that prompted him to build this hall for their use and amusement. It is not likely that any English women, even those who have visited India, can have any real conception of the secluded and monotonous lives led by many Indian ladies, and now that a movement has been made to bring them out more and to encourage them to meet each other in such places as this and take a part in social life,

their characters will develop, their minds will expand and their homes will be happier, because they will be better able to share the interests of their husbands and be true helpmates. Only last month Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal addressed the ladies of her State at the Ladies Club, as I dare say many of you know, giving them a short account of her experiences in Europe. I cannot do better than quote some passages from her speech she said :—

"It is on account of education that Europe is the most progressive country in the world . . . . Members of the Club, you should therefore make the education of your sex, the chief object of your lives, you should help the poor and always remember that the best of all things you can do is to help the members of your sex to get a good education . . . . Remember that among us even if one generation gets a good education the ship of our country will be steered clear of the rocks of poverty and shoals of ignorance . . . . Educate yourself therefore if you wish to improve your condition and to achieve successes in this world."

I hope you will all follow the advice of this great leader of Mahomedan women and do not think that because you may be grown up and married, your education should stop. I am prompted to give you this warning as the result of a conversation I had lately with a young Mahomadan who said, when I asked if his wife aged 20 was learning English, as he is a good English scholar himself she was past the age for education, that men do not cease to learn when they are married, but it is not customary for women to continue their education after a certain age. Social intercourse in a club like this is an education in itself, for it gives ample opportunities to learn from others and it is difficult to estimate the amount we affect one another, the humblest and the weakest in her daily course can if she will shed around her a heavenkindly words, sympathising attentions, watchfulness against wounding the sensitiveness of others, are priceless in their value, these things are almost the staple of our daily happiness and here you have an opportunity of practising these virtues, and contact with others will help you, and awaken in you the consciousness of responsibility.

Thereafter Their Excellencies drove to the Palace, where they took tea with His Highness the Nawab and his family before returning on board the steamer at 6-30 p.m. The visit was a most enjoyable and interesting one; it was the first occasion of which the wife of a Governor of Bombay has visited Janjira.

Their Excellencies reached Bombay after a pleasant passage at 10-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Phirozshah Pestanji Jehongir to act as Political Agent for the Mewasi Estates during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. R. Bomanji.

Mr. Jehangir Edalji Sanjana to act as Oriental Translator to Government during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 9th January, 1912 :—Mr. J. W. Rowland, Mr. J. T. Tanner and Mr. C. J. Butler.

Major S. J. Somerville, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Devlali, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain E. B. Gordon. Major S. J. Somerville is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, Major Somerville will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Devlali, and Major Somerville will be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. A. D. G. Hore, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon of the First Class vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, on leave.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major D.A. Fenton is granted nine months' leave out of India, with effect from the 1st March, 1912.

The following promotions are made vice Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, I. M. S. :—Major A. Hooton, I.M.S., to be a Civil Surgeon of the First Class, Major V. B. Bennett, I.M.S., to act as a Civil Surgeon of the First Class, vice Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, I. M. S., and Major H. Bennett, I. M. S., to continue to act as a Civil Surgeon of the First Class during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I. M. S.

The furlough granted to Mr. H. F. Beale, Superintending Engineer, has been further extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by fourteen days.

Surgeon-Major Abraham Addison Hargrave Deane, of the B.B. and C. I. Rly. Vol. Rifles, resigns his Commission. Thomas Scoresby Jackson will be Surgeon-Lieutenant, vice A. A. H. Deane resigned.

Lieutenant F. H. E. Townshend, R. E., is posted to the Karachi Buildings District for employment in the Persian Gulf Sub-Division, as Assistant Engineer-in-charge.

Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Collector of West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 22nd March, 1912.

Mr. Phirozshah Pestanji Jehangir to act as Collector of West Khandesh during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. R. Bomanji, or pending further orders.

RICE CROP ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The final official memorandum on the Indian and Burmese rice crops of the current year issued to-day shows a decrease or 6·4 per cent. in the total outturn of cleaned rice as compared with last year. The total estimated crops is fifty-nine million cwts and in Eastern Bengal and Assam one hundred and twenty-six million cwts.

SUGARCANE CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The memorandum on sugarcane crop of the season 1911-12 shows that the total area under cultivation in seven provinces was 2,331,700 acres. This represents a net increase of 217,100 acres or 10 per cent. as compared with the acreage of last year, and it is slightly higher than the average of the last five years. The total yield is estimated at 2,390,400 tons of unrefined sugar, an increase of 172,600 tons or nearly 7 per cent. as compared with last year.

RAILWAY TO ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Among the various Burma schemes the railway through the Hukong Valley connecting Upper Burma with Assam has been discussed. The idea is to take off from the main line of the Burma Railway, below Mogaung, and then proceed north through the Mogaung Valley past Khamaing. The continuation of the proposed line would be through the Hukong Valley to the north to link up with Assam Bengal Railway at Lido.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

After the General Elections.

Berlin, February 2.

In the second polling the Social-Democrats scored a much greater success than could have been anticipated. They secured no less than 46 new seats and, as they had already 64, now number 110 in the new Diet. As the whole number of seats in the Imperial Diet is only 397, the Social-Democratic Party alone fills now 28 per cent. of the whole House. In fact since 1872, there was never a party of such numerical strength in the Diet as the Social-Democrats may boast of now. This extraordinary result is to a great extent due to the embittered methods of fighting adopted by the Liberals and Conservatives against each other. This time the "tertius gaudens" was not the Centre party but Social-Democracy. Not only by abstaining from voting have the other parties helped the enemies of the existing social order; but in many constituencies rather than seeing a Conservative returned, the Liberals voted for the Socialistic candidate, and the Conservatives and Centrists did the same, where a Liberal had fair chances. It is notorious that in a number of Parliamentary districts, e. g., Frankfurt a-M.-Cassel, Altena-Iserlohn, Lennep-Mettmann, Bresslau, East, Gorlitz, etc., the Conservatives and Centrists polled for the Socialists. On the other hand the Liberals did the same in Cologne, Jerichow, Kalau-Luckau, Schweidnitz-Striegau, Dusseldorf, to name only the most conspicuous instances. Thus it came to pass, that the Social-Democratic Party, after having been reduced to 43 seats in 1907, now musters even 29 more than at the marvellously favourable Elections of 1903, when 81 Socialists were returned as a protest against the new Customs Tariff.

Nevertheless the new Diet is most likely to continue the fertile legislative work done by its predecessors. In all questions of national importance the non-socialistic parties stand together. They are determined to carry through the bills for increasing the Armament of the Empire, and they may easily combine to an overwhelming majority. Even the questions of commercial policy will not be effected by the growth of parliamentary Socialism. It is sufficient, that the National-Liberals favour the present protective system both for agricultural as for industrial production. Only the agrarian wishes for supplementing the Customs Tariff will have to be shelved for the lifetime of this Diet.

The enormous gain of the Socialists is, of course, accounted for by the losses of all other parties. Especially on the right wing of the Assembly the change for the worse is remarkable. The three Conservative groups came down from an aggregate of 104 to 65, having lost 39 seats or more than one third of their former strength. The Liberals have now 86 against their 100 members on the old Diet, losing about one seventh of their former strength. The Centre lost only 10 of its 103 former seats, and holds, next to the Socialists, still the second place. Nevertheles the Centrists feel their defeat most, because they had boasted to be fireproof against the Liberal onslaught. The party was for so many years used to being by far the most numerous unit in the Diet, that it was a great disappointment, when the Socialists came out with 17 more members. That the Castle of the Centre was impregnable, has been often proclaimed from the Rostrum of the Diet; now the number of their seats has dwindled down as never before. Moreover the city of Cologne, the most important Roman Catholic Centre in Prussia, has been lost to the Centre for the first time.

As all parties, except the Socialists, have suffered from the overstrained hostility of their relations with other parties, they may learn by experience and, on future occasions, combine again for fighting Socialism. Then they may hope again to reduce the Social Democratic party in the Diet to the same modest position as in 1907, when it held the fifth place numerically.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKET.

We are now confronted by the most unusual state of things that the private rate of discount is cheaper in Berlin than in Paris and London. While the bank rate is as high as 5 percents in Germany, against 4 percents in England and 3 1-2 percents in France, money is privately to be had in Berlin at 3 percents, in Paris at 3 1-4, and in London at 3 3-4 percents. Nay, the fluency of the money market is so easy in Berlin, that advances on daily notice are scarcely yielding two percents at a time, when London capitalists demand 3 1-2 and 4 percents. The consequence is, that foreign loans, even those from America, have been rapidly withdrawn from the German market that formerly offered the best chances for such investments. On the other hand the stringency af the London money market has already worked like a magnet for foreign money. The English demand, so early in the year, is explained by the large exportation of Gold to India Egypt and France. During the last week 675,000 pounds sterling were remitted to India, 400,000 to Egypt and 100,000 to France, while the whole importation was estimated and 697,000 pounds, of which a considerable part came from Germany. This was largely money due to America, that was directed to London, the rate of exchange between Germany and London reaching thereby the high quotation of 20,505.

The development of the Stock Exchange engagements is certainly not the cause of the London stringency. For the statistics of the Clearing House prove a considerable lowering of the business done (by about 44 million pounds), while in Berlin there was a further increase. More probably the recent issue of new loans, the strike in the textile industry and the expectation of a large miners' strike on March 1st have something to do with the scarcity of money so early in the year.

As in Germany likewise a very long list of new shares, indentures of industrial concerns, mortgage bonds, city loans and state loans is being issued, we may take it for granted, that the unusual fluency of money will not be of long duration. This year the German Empire and the Prussian State have applied to the money market sooner than in former years. The Empire wants only four million pounds, and even this small amount is not a real increase of the Empire's obligations, but merely a conversion of treasury bonds falling due in 1912 into Government's bonds. Prussia applies for 21 million pound needed for new rolling material of the railways and for the electrisation of the Berlin Metropolitan and Suburban Lines. Up to the present the Imperial Bank has done nothing for facilitating the new issues. The bank rate of five percents is hardly compatible with a private discount of three percents. It is therefore expected that in the beginning of February it will go down to 4 1-2 or even 4 percents. The reason why the Imperial Bank sticks to its high rate is probably the wish to prevent a larger efflux of gold and the policy of curbing the further optimism of the speculators who otherwise may boldly take advantage of the encouraging signs of industrial activity.

The result of this policy is, that the repeated enhancements of the prices of coal and iron have not elicited such a rush of the public for mining scrip as we otherwise should have expected. Coal is in large demand in the Rhenish-Westphalian district, not only on account of the larger consumption at home that even created a coal famine in Hamburgh, Belgium is also a good customer for German coal as long as the miners' strike lasts. But already now English exporters of coal have ordered German coal in expectation of the threatening strike in Wales and Yorkshire. At the same time iron went up in price at Dusseldorf. But there is no corresponding rise in the quotations of mining shares. It is supposed that the banks do not grant the required accommodation to intending speculators. They now follow the policy of keeping a larger supply of always available assets at their disposal, not only because they will have to handle the large issues mentioned above, but also because, after the experience of last summer, as regards political surprises, their financial transactions are to be adjusted to the needs of a sudden outbreak of war.

In other countries a variety of other reasons likewise helps to keep speculative investments within limits. The English public is troubled with the expectation of the new strikes and with the Home Rule complications. In France the unstable political course of the Monis and Cailleaux Ministries is still remembered. Switzerland wants large loans for paying off her obligations to the shareholders of the Gotthard Railway. Austria-Hungary intends to issue new loans, and the same may be expected from Italy on account of the Tripolitan Expedition. In the United States industrial issues of large extent are forthcoming. As everywhere so much money is required for more urgent needs, the encouraging signs of industrial activity cannot be made use of for speculative purposes.

A "FREDERICK THE GREAT" EXHIBITION.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Frederick the Great found its accumulation in the Exhibition inaugurated by the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. It is devoted to "Frederick the Great in Fine Art productions."

Immediately after entering the hall we find, between the pictures of Frederick's parents and relations, a cast of the contemporary statue made by the famous sculptor Schadow for the city of Stettin. Happily the traditional costume of the Roman Empire has been abandoned and Frederick is represented as he appeared to his contemporaries : as a Prussian officer. With this realistic work the magnificent bust of Voltaire by Houdon may well rival ; it shows the finely-cut and cunning face of the great writer at the height of his life. This bust is the property of the Academy of Sciences and very little known even in Germany. The long line of portraits of Frederick begins in the large Room. Of his infancy we have here the well-known picture by Antoine Pesne, ordered by the King, his father, when he surprised his son and heir beating the drum with all his might and marshing up and down the Nursery like a Grenadier. The colours and very dark by the influence of time ; but the blue-eyed Royal baby with his cap, his sister Wilhelmine and the little negro in the back-ground stand out very lively. Of the boy and lad there is a long row of portraits, mostly painted by Pesne and other court painters, without much artistic merit. The features of the boy are not remarkable in any way. Only since 1728, when Frederick was a lad of 16, his youthful face becomes more characterized. There is a group by Ruscas, who painted the Crown Prince and his three brothers in uniform, and we quite understand, if the French Ambassador reported to his sovereign, that the Crown Prince, in consequence of the Spartanic life of endurance insisted on by his father looked very "fatigued"; indeed the lad looks rather oldish on this picture. Then follow the portraits of the Rheinsborg period. It was Pesne, who painted the Crown Prince over and over again, always in the then fashionable French style as an elegant cavalier, the hero of drawing-room, amiable and smiling. To this type the painter always returned, and though the workmanship of many of these portraits is admirable, we feel that as likeness, they are not as true to life as we should wish. As a historical document the dilettantic picture by Frederick's friend Knobelsdorff is much preferable, because Frederick is not dressed a la mode and not idealized. Underneath this picture we see a portrait of Madame von Wreech, to whom the Crown Prince was deeply enamoured. She was proprietress of the castel Tamsel and in her white silk dress, with the active and healthy expression of herb beautiful face, was certainly admirable even for a young Crown Prince.

As we proceed in chronological order, we soon notice that nearly all portraits of the King Frederick have a remarkable sameness about them. The heroic King had neither time nor leisure any more to sit for his portraiture. As, however, his portrait were in ever increasing demand, a few pictures drawn from memory or with the help of imagination and reproduced thousand times, supplied the demand. Only once, when on a visit to his sister at Brunswick, Frederick condescended to sit for the painter Ziesenis. This artist was very careful in detail, giving the Royal Uniform to perfection and certainly representing the face of the King as he saw it, but with such a dry and familiar expression that we hardly recognise the spirited features described in so many reports. We are easily convinced that the drawings by the Berlin engraver Chodowiecki, who could only watch the King when passing by in the street, are more faithful representations of Frederick the Great, than Ziesenis' painful portrait. Especially his sketches "Frederick on horseback" and "Frederick in old age" are more attractive than dozens of those readily bought pictures that reproduce the King with all his stars and decorations.

A special attraction of the Exhibition are two rooms decorated with the King's magnificent pieces of furniture, lent from the Royal Castles. These two rooms, the blue one and the green one, carry us immediately back to the Rococo age to which Frederick the Great belonged. There we also find music written by his own hand, books read by him, his flute. On the walls of the blue room hang pictures of himself and of his sisters. The walls of the green room are decorated with portraits of his friends : Count Kayserlingk (Caersarion), Jordan, Chasot, Knobelsdorff and others. We pass drawers with previous mementos, interesting drawings and engravings relating to his deeds and his times, the portraits of his dancers, until we come to posthumous reproductions of the Great King. Here Adolf Menzel overtowers all competitors ; and it is astounding, how many of his celebrated pictures are here brought together. The Emperor lent also Menzel's great masterpiece showing Frederick in the battle of Hochkirch. From Breslau some of the most refreshing were procured. It is at the some time a Menzel Exhibition that is here offered to an appreciative public.

L. ASCH.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PLEA FOR THE SIDE-SADDLE.

Times have changed, writes a hunting novelist in the "Pall Mall Gazette," since Charlotte Bronte wrote of Miss Ingram in "Jane Eyre" that "her purple riding-habit almost swept the ground, her veil streamed long on the breeze ; mingling with its transparent folds and gleaming through them, shone rich raven ringlets." The above in no way describes the sportswoman of to-day, sitting, as she mostly does, so firm and straight, the short skirt just clearing her left boot, the well-cut coat, and becoming white stock, the veil, hair, and hat so trim, never a hint of streaming folds or raven ringlets—on no occasion does a woman with a good figure show to such advantage as when she is mounted on a good horse with a saddle that fits both horse and rider. Tailors and saddlers have joined hands, and worked their clever brains to reach an acme of safety and perfection and the pleasant vision of the sportswoman of to-day is endlessly repeated at every covert-side in England and Ireland. But the cold fitful draught of change and unrest which blows from the ages to come, and renders the present so full of discontent, has blown across the hunting-field as well as the fields of politics and labour, and now women are not content with looking their best and riding fearlessly across country, they must ride as man do, and wear their breeches without even the screen of the apron skirt.

COPYING THE LITTLE GIRL.

It began with little girls; little girls are unable to grip their pommels firmly; and since they must ride by balance as best they can it is obviously better that they should have a leg on each side of the pony to make the balance more satisfactory. Very seldom does the little girl sit as well as does the little boy, but many of them sit quite well enough, and small side-saddles are seldom comfortable for either pony or child. Therefore, it is possibly better for the girl child to begin by riding astride, as her appearance at that age is of no consequence. One little girl in every hundred appears perfectly enchanting, but her success does not materially change the spectacle of the remaining ninety-nine who oftentimes resemble podgy old farmers bumping to market. So many women ride across country nowadays some of them, full of his desire for change at all costs, are beginning to feel they are not sufficiently noticeable in the hunting-field, and imagine that they will create far more effect in breeches and boots. Side-saddles are so well constructed nowadays that a lighthearted novice with nerve is often able to get along as well, or better, than trained horsewoman who knows where the dangers lurk. The flat-chested, flat-flanked girls built as boys should be built, but not girls, fancy themselves enormously in the boyish garb, but it seems hard that the plump girls and women should perforce be unable to participate in the expected admiration. Therefore, the clever tailors are called upon to right the wrongs for the plump figures, but the tailor must yet be born who can make the rounded lady present a workmanlike appearance when riding astride. When all women use men's saddles, the effect will be deplorable, because Nature has been foolish enough to design women with soft curves since the time of Eve, and even hard practice will not impart the power to grip the saddle as a man does.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal, Corporation was held yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

The debate was resumed on the Committee's report regarding measures for the spread of primary education.

On the last occasion, Mr. James MacDonald had moved that the report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

To this the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had moved the following amendment :—

"That the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7404, dated the 25th February, 1909, regarding measures for the spread of primary education, be recorded, and the President be requested to address Government in the following terms :—That the Corporation approve of the principle of compulsory primary education underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Gakhale's Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council, subject to the following variations and amendments :—(1) That primary eduction should be made both free and compulsory at the same time; (2) that statutory obligation should be imposed upon all local bodies introducing free and compulsory primary education in the area under their jurisdiction to make adequate provision for imparting primary education to the boys of the minorities in their own vernacular; (3) that statutory provision should be made determining the proportion of the cost to be contributed by Government towards making primary education free and compulsory in any given area that such contribution shall amount to two-thirds of the total cost involved; (4) that Section 17 of the Bill which empowers the application of the measure to girls should be omitted. (5) that the following procedure should be laid down for the purpose of making primary education free and compulsory in any local area—(a) The Board shall pass a resolution to the effect that in their opinion it is desirable to make primary education free and compulsory in the area under their jurisdiction and forward a copy of such resolution to the Local Government ; (b) that the local Government shall take such a resolution into their consideration and after making all requisite enquiries may make a reference under the Act to the local body concerned ; (c) on receipt of such a reference from the local Government the matter shall be placed before a meeting and if two-thirds of the number of members thereof record their votes in favour of such a measure primary education shall become free and compulsory within the area."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim having asked that his amendment might be divided at the time of voting.

The President said that in fairness to the original motion he thought that the amendment should not be divided, and voting should not be on its separate portions or divisions.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim, speaking on the point, said that his amendment was very suitable for such divisions at the time of voting. Of course discretion lay entirely with the President, but he submitted that his amendment began with asking the Corporation if they would or would not accept the principle of free and compulsory education. If that point was decided in the affirmative then the other portions might be voted upon. If that was rejected than there was no need for the other portions to be voted upon. Because in that case they could vote in favour of the original proposition and adopt the committee's report.

The President pointed out that Sir Ibrahim was taking only one part of the first paragraph of his amendment as the first portion or division for the purpose of argument, which should not be done. The whole paragraph made up one division ; therefore he would not change his ruling. The amendment should be debated upon as a whole and voted upon as a whole.

Dr. Sukhia speaking on the original proposition and the amendment said that he was not prepared to vote for the amendment which involved a large amount of expenditure. The present conditions prevailing in the country were quite inadequate to cope with the very large number of students, which was bound to increase considerably if the amendment was accepted. In Bombay alone the cost of primary education made compulsory would come to eighteen lakhs of rupees annually.

They were not prepared to spend that much and where was the necessity of passing a resolution in favour of an impossible task. There was not enough accommodation and the number of trained teachers was not large enough. Sir Ibrahim only wished to make primary education compulsory in case of boys only. But there was a greater need to educate the girls first. He himself was in favour of spreading education, but he was not in favour of free and compulsory education under the present conditions.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that every body in this city was in favour of spreading primary education. The question of free and compulsory education was a vast problem entwined with financial question. In the present case the Corporation was invited to give their opinion on Mr. Gokhale's bill and their Committee had submitted a draft expressing their opinion which was that the bill was not practicable. At present the country greatly needed a strenuous acceleration of Government policy to push elementary education vigorously. Every artisan was anxious to give education to his children and that was a voluntary action and it should not be disturbed because it was going on smoothly and slowly.

Mr. Haji Yussuf Haji Esmail then rose to speak. He read from various books and papers and occupied nearly an hour and a half after which some of the members inquired of the President if he could not be prevented from reading such long extracts.

The President said he could not stop members from reading any number of lengthy extracts. But, the President added that he would suggest to Mr. Haji Yusuf that he should curtail his remarks as he was already addressing for nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. Haji Yusuf—And I will take another hour and a half.

Mr. Haji Yusuf then continued and the President often asked him not to take up time by searching through papers and notes but to go on as fast as he could.

Mr. Haji Yusuf having continued to occupy time in looking through his papers and eventually resumed his speech. After an interval the President once more asked him to proceed.

The President at last said that he had been watching for the last fifteen minutes and he found that Mr. Yusuf had been only fumbling with his notes and uttering two or three words after a great pause each time he spoke. It was utterly impossible to conduct the business of the Corporation as it ought to be with despatch under such procedure. The business of the meeting should be conducted with due consideration of the time of other members of the Corporation. If Mr. Yusuf persisted in proceeding in this manner the President said he would be compelled to come to the conclusion that Mr. Yusuf was not addressing them with a view to their enlightenment but to wasting their time.

Mr. Yusuf protested against the remarks averring that he was speaking as fast as he could.

The President : No, you are not. You are tiring the patience of every member.

Mr. Yusuf continued his remarks concluding by moving the amendment in terms of his minute which has been published already.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed said that they were grateful to Mr. Wacha for his very lucid speech in which he cleared the ground.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Monday next.

DARING ASSAULT ON A LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

On Wednesday a little after midnight in Lahore a Pathan named Shaq Khan entered the house of the Rev. J. A. Wood, C. M. S., who is away at Allahabad. The Pathan attacked and wounded Mrs. Wood, who was sleeping. She got up and struggled and cried for help. The culprit was arrested and is in police custody.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria ? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Lady Clarke Gives Away the Prizes.

The second and last day of the Bombay Horse Show was held in the decorated enclosure on the Marine Lines Maidan when including the championships fifteen classes were judged by Colonels Logan-Home, Butler, Gough and Broome, Majors Davie and Hunt, Captains Meynell and Hodgson and Mr. R. Craig McKerrow. The large number of events necessitated the judging of four classes—that for English and colonial polo ponies, the Volunteer and Light Horse charger class, the class for pony hunters and that for Bombay Body-guard, cavalry or mounted police troop horses—in the morning, although the show itself did not begin in earnest until the afternoon when a number of ladies and gentlemen, in addition to the many competing owners, assembled under the shamianas to witness the awarding of prizes, which in most cases were silver cups and vases and made a brilliant display. A parade of prize winners followed the judging and the horses looked proud of their respective badges of honour in the form of coloured rosettes. This was followed by a musical ride by H. E. the Governor's Body-guard the participant in which looked resplendent in their handsome scarlet and gold uniforms. The figures of the ride were carried out with precision before an appreciative assembly.

After the arrival of Their Excellencies, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said before asking Lady Clarke to give away the prizes that there had been a falling off in the entries as compared with last year. This year there were only 147 while last year the entries amounted to 166. This was most marked in the ladies' classes, but the speaker thought what had been lost in quantity had been fully compensated for in quality. Sir Richard Lamb thought it the duty of all to accord a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Stewards and Judges for their indefatigable work in connection with the show.

Lady Clarke then gave away the prizes for the Horse and Dog Show.

After the presentation, a vote of thanks was proposed to Lady Clarke by Sir Richard Lamb and three cheers were then given for Her Excellency.

In reply Sir George Clarke first referred to an opening remark in Sir Richard Lamb's speech in which the speaker confessed a lack of knowledge of horses. His own knowledge of the equine race, said His Excellency, was not abysmal, but he did not wish it to be thought that any action which the Government of Bombay had taken was intended to depreciate the value of horses or sport. In fact their desire was that the best horse should win in every race. Sir George Clarke went on to pay a tribute to that work of the organisers of the show. He especially sympathised with the judges and jokingly referred to the cover of the programme—on which was depicted a scene in which two shivering judges are endeavouring to decide between the merits of the mounts of two ladies one with an arch smile, the other of a truculent countenance—saying that if the picture were a representation of a judge's lot he would not like to be a judge. His Excellency considered a dog show in India a most excellent institution. One saw so many poor specimens of dogs in the streets that it was a pleasure to see a collection of well-bred animals. Lady Clarke was an authority on dogs herself. His Excellency then thanked all for the three cheers given on behalf of Lady Clarke and the proceedings terminated.

THE CLASSES.

For the English and Colonial pony class only five competed, and Captain Coaker's Elastic was awarded first prize, while the second best pony in the judges' estimation was Mr. W. L. Graham's Peppercorn. A very poor entry came out in the class for Volunteer and Light Horse chargers, only three turning out. The prize once again was given to Sir Henry Procter's Asbestos. There were six entries in the pony hunters class which was a very good one. The first prize went to Mr. W. Priestly, whose entry was Torpedo, Mr. W. L. Graham's Peppercorn taking the second prize. The judges had great difficulty in picking out the prize-winners, so even were the ponies entered. The class for English and Colonial troop horses was confined to H. E. the Governor's Body-guard. Two prizes were awarded out of a good and well-turned out field. Five competitors entered for the heavy-weight hunters' class, but the two prize winners, Mr. Max Roonmet's Best Luck and Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbari were considerably superior to the other entries although Avocet galloped with an easy and attractive stride. Capt. V. A. Coaker with his mare Elastic won the championship for polo ponies. The entry for Light Weight Hunters was a larger one, ten horses facing the judges. Lt.-Col. Forbes carried off the first and second prizes with Lamb and Lady Vic, Capt. E. G. Byrnes Rannock obtaining the third award. Mrs. A. W. Marshall's Lance was highly commended. Only four entrants came out in the class for ladies' hacks, ponies. This Mrs. W. H. Michael carried off easily with Perfect.

The Ladies Hacks over 14·2 hands saw six candidates come up for judgment. After a long inspection and consultation first prize went to Mrs. W. L. Graham's Durbari, Mr. R. A. W. Brent's Cityways coming second in favour. Mrs. St. John Graham's Ambrosine II was highly commended.

The Arab Championship was won by Lt.-Col. Forbes's Multiform, a well-known competitor and prize winner at Bombay Horse Shows. In the harness class for pairs, horses and ponies, out of five entries the Maharaj Shri Dwarkeslalji was awarded an easy first for his two mares, Princes L. and Princes B. Mr. Craig Mckarrow, a well-known English coaching authority, was the judge and remarked that the winners were one of the finest pair he had ever seen in the ring. Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones took second prize with his District Queen and Cheriton Model. Although there were originally eighteen entries for the jumping competition only half that number actually competed. In the qualifying round Lieut.-Col. Forbes's Lamb stood out as a jumper with a beautiful action, the next best performance being that of Mr. A. S. Robinson's Frantic, while Mr. Wilson's Tiler showed improvement on a second trial as did Mr. Moberley's Blythe, Lieut.-Col. Forbes's The Lamb was awarded first prize, the second and third awards going to Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Tiler and Mr. A. S. Robinson's Frantic respectively. The championship for Hunters was won by Lieut.-Col. Forbes's fine looking Waler mare, The Lamb. In the single Harness driving competition the prize was won by Mrs. hunt's turnout of four entrants. The children's pony class went to the only entrant to tiny Miss Joy Savile who, daintily attired in a khaki riding suit, looked perfectly at home on her mount.

The prizes were awarded as follows :—

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL POLO PONIES.

Capt. V. A. Coaker's Elastic ... 1
Mr. W. L. Graham's Peppercorn ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. I. St. John Graham's Redtop, Mr. W. L. Graham's Rufus and Mr. I. St. John Graham's Logic.

CHARGERS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS and Light Horse.

Sir Henry Procter's Asbestos ... 1

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. K. B. Roger's Kimms and Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbari.

PONY HUNTERS 14·2 AND UNDER.

Mr. W. Priestly's Torpedo ... 1
Mr. W. L. Graham's Peppercorn ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. A. Kirke Smith's Sir Tom, Mr. J. St John Graham's Logic, Capt. T. C. Lucas's Friday, and Mr. I. H. W. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL TROOP HORSES.

Bombay Body-guard No. 58 ... 1
Bombay Body-guard No. 1 ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Eight other troop horses of the Bombay Body-guard.

HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTERS.

Mr. M. Rommel's Best Luck ... 1
Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbari ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. C. N. Moberly's Blythe, Lt.-Col. J. Forbes's, The Lamb and Mr. Heugh S. Symons's Avocet.

CHAMPIONSHIP POLO PONIES.—Capt V. A. Coaker's Elastic.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS.

Lt.-Col. Forbes's Lamb ... 1
Lt.-Col. J. Forbes's Lady Vic ... 2
Capt. E. G. J. Byrne's Rannock ... 3

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. H. D. Ash's Bayardo, Mrs. A. W. Marshall's Lance, Mrs. St. John Graham's Ambrosine II, Lt. Col. J. Forbes's Kestrel, Mr. R. W. Harter's Hotspur, Mrs. W. L. Graham's Taliesen and Mr. A. E. Baker Paddy.

LADIES' HACKS PONIES 14·2 AND UNDER

Mr. W. H. Michael's Perfect ... 1

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Wimmera, Mrs. W. H. Michael's Molly Maguire, and Mr. W. L. Graham's Pepper Corn.

LADIES' HACKS HORSES.

Mr. W. L. Graham's Durbari ... 1
Mr. R. A. W. Brent's Cityways ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Mrs. St. John Graham's Ambrosine II, Miss Irene Russell's His Majesty, Mr. Heugh S. Symon's Avocet, Mrs. W. L. Graham's Talisen.

CHAMPIONSHIP ARABS.

Lieut-Col. Forbes's Multiform.

HARNESS CLASSES (PAIRS) IN HARNESS —(Horses or ponies.)

Maharaj Shri Dwarkeshlalji's Princess L and Princess B. ... 1
Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones District Queen and Cheriton Model ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Sir D. J. Tata's Victory and Conquest, Maharaj Shri Wageshlalji's Nick and Dick and Bombay Body Guard's Fix and Prefix.

JUMPING FOR HORSES.

Lt.-Col. J. Forbes's The Lamb ... 1
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Tiler ... 2
Mr. A. S. Robinson's Frantic ... 3

ALSO COMPETED :—Maj. H. A. Cummins's Harmony, Capt. V. A. Coaker's Whisky, Sir Henry Procter's Asbestos, Mr. C. N. Moberly Blythe, Capt. E. G. J. Byrne's Rannock, Mr. Heugh S. Symons's Avocet and Mr. W. L. Graham's Pride.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

Ladies' Single Harness Horses or Ponies.

Mrs. Hunt's Turnout ... 1

ALSO COMPETED ;—Lady Tata, Mrs. Harter and Mrs. McCausland.

CHAMPIONSHIP HUNTERS.—Lt.-Col. Forbes's The Lamb.

CHILDREN'S PONIES AND DONKEYS.—Miss Joy Savile.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

Fine Entries from Many Parts Of India.

THE Bombay Dog Show was held yesterday with distinct success in an inner enclosure of the Horse Show ground. This is the second year during which this show has been held by the Western India Kennel Club, and it is thus the second championship meeting in Bombay. This year a larger number of entries has been received from distant parts of India, with the result, which is gratifying to all concerned in the show, that the standard of quality has been considerably improved. The show has been held under the presidency of the Hon. Arthur Hill-Trevor, but more particularly credit is due to Mr. W. Lee, who since he took up the secretaryship, two years ago, has much improved the organisation of the event.

This year entries were numerically strong in comparison with previous shows, while the best classes were distinctly those for wire-haired fox-terriers Generally the dogs and bitches shown were of a good type, but they were easily led by Mr. J. Law's Beyenar Hazelnut which is without doubt the best fox-terrier ever shown in Bombay. He comes from Debra Dun and won the distinction of taking all the principal prizes for which he was eligible. He is of nice size, has all the characteristics of the best type of terrier, and it is difficult to find fault with him except that his eyes are rather light. This animal was next followed by Mr. Ramshaw's Daisy Bell, March Day and Savernake George. These three, as shown, were hardly in the same class as the principal winner, being all good dogs, whose coats, however, had not been thoroughly groomed. In comparison with this class the smooth fox-terriers were poor, but some of the younger dogs, particularly, were a promising lot; Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy, for instance, should secure many future successes for his owner, and on this occasion was placed first in the open, limit, novice and puppy classes. Amongst the bitches Mr. W. Lee's "Deeplish Nettle" went through successfully for the second year in succession, thus becoming eligible for championship honours at the next show. Incidentally it may here be mentioned that at this show two championship awards were given to Luap Rival Princess, Mr. Paul's bull bitch, and the successful wire-haired terrier, Beyenar Hazelnut. Returning to classes, some fine animals were shown in the Great Danes class, although they might have been in better condition. In the greyhound section Mr. D. J. Settna's Greeny, a good dark brindle was first in the open class, while the first award for puppies went to "Convent Girl," the property of Pte A. Allen, stationed at Poona, an exhibitor who has never failed to provide a winner at this show for some years past. Among the Airedales, Captain R. F. Steel's Bhalu scored easily, Mr. W. Lee's Deeplish Water Sprite being scarcely of a good Airedale type. The Australian terriers included some smart little dogs, and then one came to the bull classes, which were quite over-shadowed by a trio from Calcutta, shown by Mr. P. C. E. Paul. There were all imported dogs of a fine type, and distinctly better than any of their kind on this side of India.

The prizes were distributed by Lady Clarke at a prize-giving held jointly with the Horse Show.

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows :—

Great Danes : 1, Messrs. Bana and Co's Touzer ; r. Mr. W. B. Bease's Boy.

Greyhounds : 1, Mr. D. J. Settna's Greeny ; r. Mr. Douglas Bennett's Nimrod.

Greyhounds : 1, Pte. A. Allen's Convent Girl.

Dachshunds : 1, Mr. E. Winckler's Beanty.

Smooth fox-terriers, dogs open : 1, Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy; r. Mr. R. Laxton's Haven Roy.

Smooth fox-terriers, bitches open : 1, Mr. W. Lee's Deeplish Nettle ; r. Mr. R. Laxton's Rockside Belle.

Smooth fox-terriers, dogs and bitches, limit class (i. e. for animals who have won no more than one prize) : dogs, 1, Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy ; bitches 1, Mr. W. Lee's Deeplish Nettle.

Smooth fox-terrier, dogs and bitches novices : dogs, 1, Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy ; bitches, Mr. R. Laxton's Rocksice Belle.

Smooth fox-terrier puppies: 1, Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy.

Wire fox-terriers, dogs, open : 1, Mr. J. Law's Beyenar Hazelnut, 2, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's, March Day.

Wire fox-terriers, bitches, open : 1, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Daisy Bell.

Wire fox-terriers, dogs and bitches, limit class : 1, dogs, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Savernake George ; bitches, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Daisy Bell.

Wire fox-terriers, dogs, novices : 1, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's March Day : 2, Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Savernake George.

Irish terriers : 1, Mr. J. Barlow's Lady Janet.

Airedales : 1, Captain R. F. Steel's Bhalu.

Australian terriers : 1, Mr. A. M. Simpson's Bobby.

Bull dogs : 1, Mr. P. C. E. Paul's Luap Merry Monarch ; r. Mr. Oomer Sobani's Tiger.

Bull bitches : 1, Mr. P. C. E. Paul's Luap Rival Princess; r. Mr. P. C. E. Paul's Luap Baroness Burr.

Bull dogs, dog or bitch limit class : 1, Mr. P. C. E. Paul's Luap Rival Princess ; 2, Mr. P. C. E. Paul's Luap Merry Monarch.

Pekingese (bitches) : 1, Mrs. W. E. MacDonnell's Sing-su-hay.

Other dogs (not previously specified) : 1, Mrs. J. E. P. Brooks's Collie, Mose.

Variety class : 1, Mrs. J. E. P. Brooks's Collie, Mose, and Messrs. Bona and Co's Great Dane, Touzer; 2, Mr. V. Robert's poodle, Lavender Lass ; r. Mr. H. J. Lester's Jap, Rex.

Litters : 1 Mrs. Davie's Smooth fox-terriers.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best fox terrier, wire or smooth imported : Mr. A. J. Paterson's Dandy.

Best fox-terrier, bred in India. 1, Mr. J. Law's Beyenar Hazlenut ; r, Mr. R. Laxton's Rockside Belle.

Best dog in show owned by member W.I.K.C. 1, Mr. Law's Beyenar Hazlenut ; r, Mr. Paul's Luap Rival Princess.

Best sporting dog (winners of previous specials barred) ; Mr. W. Lee's Deeplish Nettle.

Best exhibit bred in India ; Mr. Law's Beyenar Hazlenut.

CHANGES are impending in the administration of the forests of the North-West Frontier Provinces by which the subordinate service will become entirely separate from that of the Coservator of Forests in the Punjab and will cease to have any control over the forests of the North-West Frontier Province.

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

Result of the Open Singles.

Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett beat C. V. Birch 3—0

The winner had much the best of the game through out and won easily.

SAHIBS & MARKERS.

W. C. Stanton and Jamshetji beat A. C. W. Fosbery and Hormasji 3—1

F. W. Gull and Padamji beat C. A. Eeles and Maneckji 3—1

Both matches were closely contested and there was little to choose between the pairs. In the second match the standard of play was distinctly the better.

FRIDAY.

12— Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett v. F. W. Gull.

3— Maj. J. G. Greig and Capt. A. J. Sloggett v. W. C. Stanton and Jamshetji

3-30 P. M. D. Sanderson and Jehangir v. F. W. Gull and Padamji

BOMBAY RACES.

The following horses left in for Saturday races after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. yesterday.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 5 furlongs :—Brogue, 9-12 ; Hilarity 9-3 ; Master Delaval, 9 ; Coat of Arms, 8-10 ; Aborigine, 8-9 ; The Loaf, 8-6 ; Hamara, 8-4 ; Sanhedrin, 7-10 ; Wayward, and Wild, 7-6 ; Mil, 6-10 ; and Lady Erna, 6.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Merry Spinner, 9-7 ; Soultline, 9 ; Punt, 8-12 ; Lumination, 8-12 ; Hoppner, 8-8 ; Socialist, 8-6 ; Elser, 8 ; Chobham, 8 ; Malmsey 7-11 ; Watch Tower 7-10 ; Sanhedrin, 7-3 ; Devils Dyke, 7-2 and Grevillea, 6.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—Macann, 9-10 ; Lord Carlyon, 9-6 ; Sperry, 8-9 ; Lanceolar, 8-5 ; Ruby Tin, 7-5 ; and Danseuse, 6-7. •Top weight not, having accepted weights have been raised 3lbs.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 7 furlongs, Regalia, 9-2 ; Evening Herald 8 ; Mauveron, 7-10 ; Kiora, 7-9 ; and Encourage 7-3.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance one mile 5 furlongs. Grand Duke, 9-12 ; Tajilmulook, 9-10 ; Artist, 9-2 ; Sir Visto, 8-10 ; Valens, 8-10 ; Merrily, 8-1 ; Winchester, 7-13 ; Sir Hugo, 7-10 ; Parliament, 7-5 ; and Last Chance, 6-8.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong. Grand Duke, 10-6 ; Well Done, 9-4 ; Money Gold, 9 ; Sir Hugo, 8-8 ; Rozelmulook, 8 6 ; Shawcutt, 8-1 ; Regent, 7-6 ; and Burgomaster 6-13.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Zoolphokarr, 9-10 ; Young Majub, 9-9 ; Abdul Malik, 9-6 ; Majesty, 9-3 ; Ashroff, 9-2 ; Chechan, 8-5 ; Singer, 8-1 ; Minerva 7-12 ; St. Anthony, 7-8 ; Prime Minister, 7-6 ; Grey Falcon, 7-4 ; Fairplay, 6-13 ; and Mars, 6.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bengal Championship Singles.

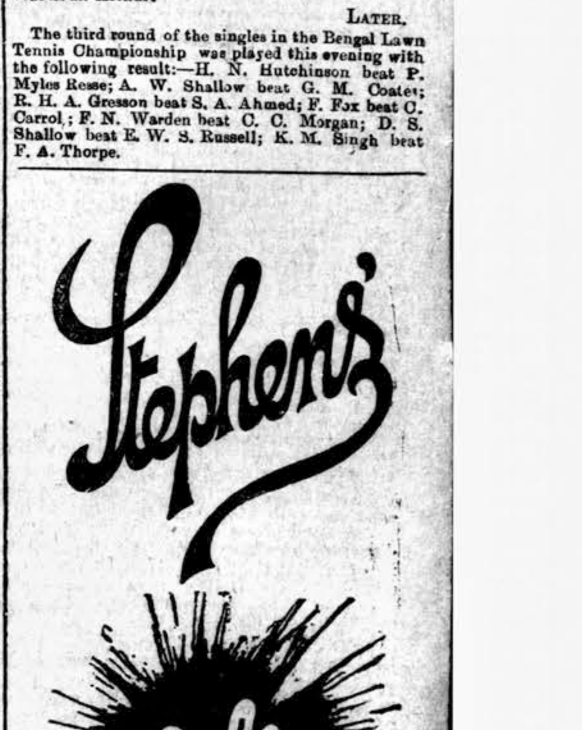
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The second round of the singles in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship was played yesterday with following results :—F. N. Warden beat Capt H. Aylmer, R. H. A. Gresson beat Drury Davies, C. C. Morgan beat F. Harris, C. F. Scrope beat C. R. Kelly, G. W. Coates beat C. W. A. Halliday, C. A. Carroll had a walk-over, D. S. Shallow beat R. A. Martilli. A. W. Shallow beat a Weatherhead, F. A. Thorpe beat J. C. Sewell, F. Fox beat C. M. Murray, Zashmed beat K. Freeman, H. H. Hutchinson beat J. Lawrence, P. Myles Rease beat F. Binning, E. W. S. Russel beat W. Irwin and J. H. Green beat S. R. Arthur.

LATER.

The third round of the singles in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship was played this evening with the following result :—H. N. Hutchinson beat P. Myles Resse; A. W. Shallow beat G. M. Coates; R. H. A. Gresson beat S. A. Ahmed; F. Fox beat C. Carrol ; F. N. Warden beat C. C. Morgan; D. S. Shallow beat E. W. S. Russell; K. M. Singh beat F. A. Thorpe.



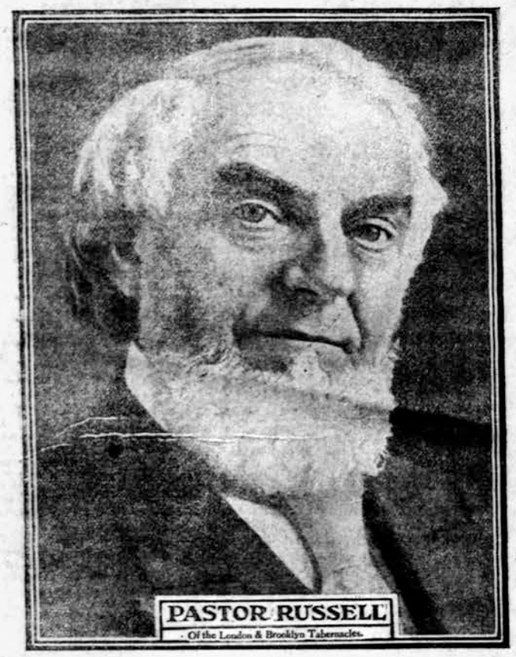
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YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

PASTOR RUSSELL,

TO-NIGHT,

AT BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.



PASTOR RUSSELL will DELIVER his FAMOUS LECTURE on "THE HEREAFTER," in the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Hall, at 9-15 TO-NIGHT. Admission is free and a cordial invitation is extended to all. This is expected to be the only opportunity that the citizens of Bombay will have of hearing this celebrated lecturer who is at present the pastor of both the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

The disturbance from Persia has given a light rainfall in the north-west of Baluchistan, and a light to moderate snowfall in Kashmir. The largest falls, of about one foot of snow, are reported at Sonemarg, Dras and Astor. The heat depression which has been developing over Sind and Baluchistan has now extended northwards into the Punjab. Conditions are becoming favourable for thunderstorms along the western Himalayas. The forecast shows that a light precipitation is again probable in the extreme north of Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; the minimum is also above normal except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi; the minimum is above normal over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except in north Gujarat; night temperature is above normal at Indore and in the northern half of Gujarat and of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the west Punjab, Kathiawar, west Central India, and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. No precipitation has, however, been reported. A depression is entering the south-west Punjab.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and north Rajputana.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

Distress in the Panch Mahals.

The following summary of the week's rainfall and crop conditions appears in the week's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

During the week, there was slight rain in parts of East Khandesh and Kolhapur. The standing crops were damaged by insect in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier, and are withering for want of moisture in parts of Poona, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Palanpur. Harvesting continues in parts of Broach Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Cutch and Kolhapur. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Gujarat, the Karkatak, Baroda, Reva Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Palanpur, where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Poona, have fallen in parts of Sholapur, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 22 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 52 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 44 to 46 per cent less than normal in the Karnatak. Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10 and of maize 11 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 17th February were 44,082 and 3,542 in the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar, respectively. The numbers on gratuitors relief were 31,746 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira and Bijapur were 1,047. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 5,489 and on gratuitous relief 2,187.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette", Feb. 22.)

Mr. V. G. Sane, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, was in charge of the current duties of the Frist Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum, in addition to his own, from the 6th to the 30th November, 1911.

The following appointments at the Bombay Veterinary College are made with effect from 1st January 1912:—Mr. R. Town, Instructor of Shoeing, Bombay Veterinary College, to be Instructor Shoeing and Stable Management, Bombay Veterinary College, and Mr. V. R. Phadke, Curator and Laboratory Assistant, Bombay Veterinary College, to be Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College.

On return from leave Mr. Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from the West Khandesh to the East Khandesh District.

Mr. Vithal Tatia Desai, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 25th February 1913, the date on which the leave granted to him expires.

Mr. Hasaram Metharam Mansukhani, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Deshpande is appointed a Conciliator in the Poona District.

Mr. Ganesh Dhundiraj Wagh is appointed, a Village Munsif, for the village of Morgaon in the Poona District.

The appointment of Mr. Nagardas Purshottam as a Conciliator in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Makan is appointed a Conciliator in the Broach District, vice Mr. Isap Macan Dasu deceased.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Dubash, B.A., LL.B., is admitted a vakil of the High Court.

Mr Kashinath Bhaskar Bhave, B.A., LL.B, is admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

Mr. A. R. Gulwadi, Magistrate, First Class, Ratnagiri, C. D. to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Central Sub-Division of Ratnagiri District, comprising the talukas of Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar, excluding the Municipal district of Ratnagiri.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Mouzuddin Khuda Yar Khan proceeding on leave or pending farther orders.

Mr. Shrinivas Shesho Koimatur, Probationary Mamlatdar of Siddapur, to be Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. Madhav Ramchandra Harpanhalli, Probationary Mamlatdar of Rajapur, to be Mamlatdar of Siddapur.

Mr. Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, acting Mamlatdar of Vengurla, to be acting Mamlatdar of Rajapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhimrao Rangrao Jalihal.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri, Ceitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, to be Mamlatdar of Sangmeshwar.

The privilege leave for one month granted with effect from the 26th December, 1911, to Mr. Kazi Nizamudin Kazi Gyasudin, Excise Sub-Inspector, Sankheda Mewas, Panch Mahals District, has been extended by one month.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Framroz Ardeshir Moos, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas, Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Major K. V. Kukday, I. M. S.

Mr. Laxman Sakharam Potnis, Head Karkun in the Satara District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Nandgaon vice Mr. N. W. Kharwandikar reverting to his permanent appointment in the Nasik District.

The appointment by election of Mr. S. S. Karnadkar, B. A., Mamlatdar and "ex officio" member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Hukeri in the Belgaum District, vice Mr. R. N. Pandit, B. A., resigned, is approved.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd February.

153. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Saturday, 24th instant.
Monday, 26th instant.
Tuesday, 27th inst.
Wednesday, 28th instant
} Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

151 Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

152. Rivett Carnac Competition.—The following team will represent the Corps in the firing for the Rivett Carnac Challenge Cup competition on Sunday 25th instant at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

Lieut. C. M. Ward,
Cr. Sergt. Soundy,
Cr. Sergt. Gidney,
Corpl. Gindell,
Cyclist R. Collyer,
Cyclist G. Collyer,
Vol. W. Clarke,
Vol. H. P. T. Lattey.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Miniature Rifle matches Nos. 28 to 33 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday the 24th inst, from 3 to 5 p. m.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

221-11—Mirza M. and M. Khansaheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz vs. Mohammed Hoosein Haji Moosa Capt. and V.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhur vs. Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. Chit M. and K.

1065-11—Little and Co, Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Payne and Co.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S. Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shahtry, Mah J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M. and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Makri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.

231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassuji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.

371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shriniwas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.

316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mig. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.

943-10—Edg. G. W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.

100-10—Little and Co. Chunilal Harilal and Co, vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.

242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabkhaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.

826, 25766-10—Jam. R and D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai M Hurakchand Balchand Payne and Co.

677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Warliwala—Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

726-11—Payne and Co. The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. and Bick M. and R.

Short Cause.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

725-11—Payne and Co. Canji Cursandas. vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ld. Nadir and D.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindar R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. K. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Iaroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutesdilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Eagh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hoosein ally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

562-11—Daph F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai, widow and others—Ard H. D. and Co.

1072-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Hiravahu vs Anandrao Vinayek and others, Little and Co.

5-07—Shamrao M. and H. Hambaiji, vs. S. R. Subedar and others. Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

730-10—Sme B. and Co. J. N. Bhiladwala vs The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Washji Bechar an another vs. Jafler Somia Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dalsukhral vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Sarupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another. vs. Vallabhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 9th Feb. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 9th Feb. 1912	For week ending 9th Feb. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 9th Feb. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	1,043	27	1,023
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	1,056	27	1,028
Vessels transported	14	702	18	780
Vessels attended to	1	66	..	70
Vessels warped	1	47	3	52

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S FANTASY.

The scene of Mr. John Galsworthy's "fantasy in three acts," called "The Pigeon," presented in mail week at the Royalty Theatre, is the Battersea studio of Mr. Christopher Wellwyn, painter, and it opens on Christmas Eve. Through the big window at the back, through which the artist gets his flood of the north light, can be seen the river, leaden and sullen, beyond that, again, the square tower of Old Chelsea Church and the roofs of the adjacent houses, white with snow. And on the mantelpiece over the fireplace stands a bronze head with the face ironically laughing—the head of M. de Voltaire. And when Christopher and his daughter Ann get talking at the end of the day one soon learns that the painter's great weakness is that he cannot say "No" to a beggar or turn his back on a creature in distress. At home and abroad he makes friends of all sorts of undesirables, and not only hands them money—in Paris a ten-franc piece, in London half a crown—but also gives them his card with his address on it, and invites them to call. They do call. Three of them drop in this very Christmas Eve after Ann has retired—one Ferrand, a voluble, p'easant, tattedemalion Frenchman; one Timson, a shaky old cabdriver, whom the "taxi" and drink have brought to the verge of starvation; and one Guinevere Megan, a dark, handsome Welsh girl, who makes an honest living by selling flowers, and a dishonest one by other means, and, when both fail her, comes to Mr. Wellwyn with his card in her hand.

A HOPELESS TRIO.

And a little nervously, for fear of disturbing his practical daughter, he takes them all in—gives Guinevere the model's room to sleep in, leaves Timson pleasantly drunk and slumbering in a chair, and Ferrand sitting by the fire mending a pair of breeches another of Wellwyn's benefactions; and then, with perfect confidence in their honour, goes off to bed. What is the result? In five minutes Guinevere has made Ferrand's acquaintance, and is kissing and being kissed by him; and long before the second act is finished, all three are proved hopelessly irreclaimable—not hopelessly bad, but just hopelessly irreclaimable. Three of the painter's friends, Canon Bertley, Professor Calway, and Sir Thomas Hoxton, J. P., have after their various fashions, done what they could for the wastrels, but all to no purpose. And, at last, the young Frenchman, a creature of rags and bones, but courageous and clear-headed, confides to Wellwyn the secret of the whole tragedy. And here is what he says in his queer French-English:—Monsieur, when all is done, there are always us hopeless ones. What can they do with me, Monsieur, with that girl, or with that old man? Ah, Monsieur we too have our qualities, we others—it wants you courage to undertake a career like mine, or like that young girl's. We wild ones—we know a thousand times more of life than ever will those "Sirs." They waste their time trying to make rooks white. Be kind to us if your will, or les us alone, but do not try to change our skins. Leave us to live, or leave us to die where we like in the free air. If you do not wish of us, you have but to shut your pockets and your doors—we shall die the faster.

A VAGABOND'S LOGIC.

And when Wellwyn agitatedly answers, "But we can't do that, you know—now can we?" promptly comes the reply:—If you cannot, how is it our fault? The harm we do to others—is it so much? If I am criminal, dangerous—shut me up! I would not pity myself—nevare. But we, in whom something moves—like ("pointing to the fire") that flame Monsieur, that "cannot" keep still—we others—we are not many—that must have motion in our lives, do not let them make us prisoners, with their theories, because we are not like them—it is life itself they would enlose! . . . I cannot help it that I am a vagabond. . . . It is stronger than me. This is a long quotation, but as it seemr to contain the whole aim and purpose of the play one makes no apology for having given it. And when at last the curtain falls, Wellwyn is still distributing his visiting-cards among the flotsam and jetsam of Battersea.

A LESSON IN TOLERANCE?

Is one wrong in interpreting the play as a lesson in tolerance, as a reminder that creatures who seem to have been born under a curse are, after all, worth helping along, however futile the help may prove? That the "open road" may well be left to those who need it? That the boozer, the begger, and the poor unfortunate might all have been different but for Fate, and may all have something of good and courageous, even of chivalrous in them? Or, on the other hand, is Mr. Galsworthy arguing that such creatures should not be kept alive? As the Professor says, "There is nothing for some of these poor devils, but a lethal chamber," and the clergyman very nearly admits as much. Yet when Ferrand was near dying in a field, he was taken to an infirmary and nursed back to health at the ratepayers' expense; and when despairing Guinevere flung herself into the river, a constable promptly fished her out, and hauled her before the bench charged with attempted suicide. The State, in short, insists that the wastrels shall live. Is Mr. Galsworthy asking. Why? Each playgoer will answer the question in his own way. The piece is certainly one worth discussing.

DEFT DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER.

Its delineations of character are extraordinarily deft, and every one in the play "lives." Most unfortunately, however, the author's processes and intentions were in more than one case done very scant justice to. Mr. Dennis Eadie himself, as the Frenchman, completly failed to suggest the part. To begin with his accent was not French, and it is a pity that some one like the French actor at the Kingsway could not have been secured. But a sadder things was that he failed—or so, at least, it seemed so—to express the gay daring, the underlying romanticism, the courageous philosophy of Mr. Galsworthy's engaging and very original creation. Beyond a certain point, Mr. Eadie sometimes strikes us as lacking imagination; and one fallis badly. Mr. Whitford Kane, as the painter, obviously understood the character; but, unfortunately, he also underplayed it.

APATHETIC ACTORS.

After all, though the author calls it a fantasy, "The Pigeon" is a play, and its "effects" must get across the footlights to the farthest spectator in the house if it is to be a success. One could almost have shed tears at hearing line after line, rich in stage-effectiveness, going for luck of a nothing, for little more incisiveness and energy on the part of the players. Miss Margaret Morris, however, erred less than some of her fellow-players in this respect, and her Guinevere was a vivid, as well as a delicate, and even subtle, piece of work; and Mr. Wilfred Shine was best of them all in the part of the drunken old cabby. Here, at any rate every tone and every glance "told." But if "The Pigeon" is to have the success it deserves, it will have to be far more boldly attacked.

SIR HERBERT TREE'S PROGRAMME.

Sir Herbert Tree has now completed his arrangements for some little time ahead in regard to His Majesty's where the run of "Orpheus in the Underground" concluded on February 17. That clever and fortunate young lady Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry has been chosen by Sir Herbert as his leading lady for a period of some length, and to give her a good send-off he has revived "Trilby" in the first instance, with himself in his old part of Svengali, of course. Du Maurier's work will be followed by a revival of "Othello," the date for the presentation of which has been provisionally fixed for March 7. In this work Miss Terry will, of course, assume the role of Desdemona, while Sir Herbert himself will appear for the first time as Othello. On previous occasions when he has appeared in the tragedy it has been in the part of I ago, that Sir Herbert has always been seen—a part which in the forthcoming production of the work will be assumed by Mr. Laurence Irving.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



GOOD NEWS

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE WORKS,
19-21, MOUNT ROAD,
MAZAGON, BYCULLA STATION

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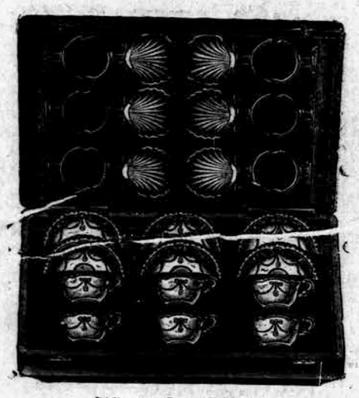
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